The Chicago Tribune.

VOL XXII. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1868. NUMBER 70.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

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THE CAMPAIGN.

Great Republican Rally at Watseka, Ill.

General Logan Addresses an Audience of 15,000.

Encouraging Prospects Throughout the Northwest.

Cheering Advices from the Canvass in Maine.

Republican Majority in Vermont, 26,965.

GENERAL LOGAN AT WATSEKA, ILL.—FIFTEEN THOUSAND REPUBLICANS IN COUNCIL.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WATSEKA, Ill., Sept. 7.

A most extraordinary Republican mass meeting was held here to-day, to hear the speech of General Logan. Everybody who witnessed it was astonished. General Logan himself, accustomed as he is to immense audiences, says that the demonstration, in point of numbers, displaying of banners, emblems, wagons and intense enthusiasm, was most extraordinary. Good judges estimate the crowd at fifteen thousand. The procession of wagons, bands of music, and men on horseback was three hours passing a given point.

At an early hour teams and men on horseback began to arrive, and before a single one of the processions had arrived the town was full of people. At 11 o'clock the regular delegations began to arrive. The delegation from Belmont town, headed by the Watseka band, was the first to arrive. Next arrived the Milford delegation, headed by the Milford Cornet Band. Following the band was a magnificent car decorated with evergreens, and seated upon which were thirty-seven young ladies, all dressed in white and followed by streamers and banners with patriotic mottoes. Then arrived a great delegation from Ash Grove, headed by a martial band. They had come in procession eighteen miles. But few people seemed to have been left at home in that patriotic community. They had banners and flags without number. Then came the Onarga delegation, from another part of the county, eighteen miles away, headed by the Onarga Cornet Band. Following the band was a magnificently decorated car filled with young ladies wearing aprons representing the old flag, with shields. In this car a beautiful lady was decorated, representing the Goddess of Liberty. The sight was perfectly thrilling, and was worthy of that live and highly enlightened community. Onarga is the banner Republican town of the county, so far as the Republican majorities are concerned. The other towns did not attempt to get up regular processions, or doubtless they would have acquitted themselves quite as well as those mentioned here.

The Watseka Grant Club had offered a prize flag to the largest delegation. The prize was taken by Belmont town. Its proximity to Watseka gave it a great advantage. Its people are energetic in everything they go at.

General Logan made a wonderful speech. For over two hours he held the vast audience spell bound, save when they were obliged to give vent to the wildest applause. We never saw a people more profoundly moved than that audience by the General's speech. Ever and anon the cheering was perfectly deafening. Men and women shouted and wept alternately. The scene was grand and inspiring.

After the speech was over the Republicans hugged each another out of pure happiness. Many Democrats listened to the entire speech with close attention, and seemed to be profoundly impressed. Many admitted that it was a great speech.

This spontaneous coming together of the people is an indication of how terribly in earnest they are. It is an omen to the Democrats here of the final blast of indignant patriotism that is to annihilate the Democratic party and its rebel allies in November.

GRAND REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION AT DES MOINES, IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Sept. 7.

[illegible]

The Tanners of Salem were out in force, mounted and uniformed. Two brass bands and the Salem Glee Club enlivened the occasion with music. Egypt is awake and will do her duty in November.

LARGE REPUBLICAN MEETING AT MONTICELLO, ILL.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTICELLO, Ill., via BEMENT, Ill., Sept. 7.

On Saturday we had the largest and most enthusiastic Republican mass meeting ever held in Piatt County. Hon. Washington Bushnell and General Moore made eloquent and telling speeches, Mr. Bushnell talking in his best manner for about three hours.

Put Piatt down for a larger majority than ever.

THE CAMPAIGN IN INDIANA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 7.

Senator Morton makes his first speech at Centreville on Wednesday of this week.

Dave Gooding, United States Marshal of the District of Columbia, and chief bottle-holder to the President, delivered himself of a speech in the Court House Square to-night. It consisted of little else than an attempt to prove that Mr. Johnson's policy was the same as that pursued by Mr. Lincoln, denunciations of the Radicals, being freely interspersed with "Nigger, nigger, nigger."

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WARSAW, Ind., Sept. 7.

Senator Hendricks spoke at this place to-day. The Democrats had made immense efforts to get out a crowd, but it was a failure in enthusiasm and in numbers. There were 165 vehicles of all descriptions in this procession that would average about three voters to each. There were probably 1,800 people in town, fully one-third of whom were Republicans. The speech has fallen very flat.

IMMENSE REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING IN PEKIN—SPEECH OF JOHN POPE HODNETT.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

PEKIN, Sept. 5.

One of the largest Republican meetings held here since 1860 was the grand ovation given by our city to the gifted and dauntless young Irishman who, above all others, is just the man to do the great work before him. He knows how to handle an Irish audience, and although they differ from him, at least a good many of them, he has got the knack of telling them wholesome truths without they becoming distasteful to the auditors. We have never succeeded in getting out so many Irish before, and never thought we could make them applaud our Cops. Still there are twelve to fifteen good Irish Republicans here, and our ranks will be solidly on the increase.

Your correspondent was seldom better pleased—never laughed so heartily, as at the manner in which Hodnett handled a man they called "Jury," and he converted him! His speech was one statement of facts, replete with documentary evidence, clearly proving that Irishmen belonged to the party of liberty, and that Republicans were their only friends. The noble speaker was cheered throughout, and the wildest enthusiasm pervaded the meeting.

After the meeting the great Tanner torchlight procession serenaded him at the hotel, when he appeared at the balcony and politely bowed a recognition. One more such meeting will do us good.

ENCOURAGING REPORTS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 7.—General Palmer arrived at the State capital on last Saturday in good health. He reports the prospect in all parts of the State he has visited as exceedingly brilliant. The meeting at Paris, in Edgar County, on last Friday, he reports as the second meeting in magnitude of the campaign, and inferior to none in enthusiasm and purpose.

VERMONT ELECTION.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 7.—Official returns of the election are not yet completed, but the following statement is believed to be correct:

Page, Rep	[illegible]
Edwards, Dem	[illegible]
Republican majority	[illegible]

POLITICAL PROSPECTS IN MAINE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Republican advices from the campaign in Maine, received here, are all of the same character. They claim that as the most thorough canvass ever made in that State draws to a close they feel sure of a larger majority than at any time since 1864. The Democrats have spent large sums of money with no appreciable result.

LEE CROAKS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—A newspaper correspondent writes that during a stage coach ride in Virginia, recently, General Lee stated that unless the Democracy were successful in the Presidential election the country would be ruined.

PRIMARY ELECTION IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 7.—At the primary election for delegates to the convention to nominate a candidate for Congress from the Third District, which is composed of the wards of the city from the Eighth to the Twentieth inclusive, the Swann ticket was carried by every ward. In the Second District, in which the [illegible] wards are all located, Archer carried enough to insure his renomination.

COPPERHEAD [illegible].

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 7.—Gov. B. H. Hill is about leaving here to canvass the North and West in the interest of the Democracy.

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

MADISON.

[illegible]

SPRINGFIELD.

[illegible]

THE FAR WEST.

[illegible]

[illegible] of importance elicited was from J. D. Hellberg, formerly Inspector of Internal Revenue, with regard to the brand on certain barrels of whisky being mysteriously changed while being carted from the North River to Fourteenth street, and to paying E. M. Pike, and a check for $50,000, or $10,000, to Mr. Harlan of his office next day, remarking at the time, "a gift from a friend." Collector Smythe was discharged and examined as a witness, but gave no evidence of importance. The examination was adjourned until to-morrow noon.

Beverly Clark was brought before Commissioner Osborne to-day, and held in $20,000 bail on charge of complicity in the frauds on the Post Office Department in connection with furnishing blanks, stationery, &c.

Collector Smythe removed forty clerks from the severe House yesterday.

A contract has been made by General Newton with a submarine company for the removal of the wreck of the steamer Scotland, at Sandy Hook, for $65,000. Congress appropriated $100,000.

EUROPE.

Political Disturbances in Manchester, England.

The London News on Reverdy Johnson's Mission.

Rev. Dr. Bellows on the Irish Church Question.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

POLITICAL RIOTS IN MANCHESTER.

Mr. Murphy, the champion of Protestantism in Manchester, is a candidate for the House of Commons to represent Manchester. Several thousand people were present at a meeting in his interest, Saturday, at which the conduct of the magistrates toward Murphy, in the Ashton riots, last May, was severely denounced. The meeting was attacked by a mob of Irish Catholics, who drove off the speakers, and a sanguinary fight ensued. The police finally succeeded in quelling the riot and arresting several leaders. Subsequently there were several minor disturbances. During Saturday night and Sunday several persons were badly injured. There is much excitement in the city.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 7.

Thirty-seven persons were arrested for taking part on both sides in the riots of Sunday, and brought before the Police Magistrates to-day, and after a short preliminary investigation remanded for further examination. The excitement runs high, and a renewal of the disturbance is feared. Every precaution has been taken to preserve order.

THE LONDON TIMES ON MEXICO.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

The Times, to-day, says the annexation of Mexico to the United States is desirable, but cannot be accomplished at present without needless expenditure of money and blood.

THE LONDON NEWS ON MR. JOHNSON'S MISSION.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

The Daily News, commenting on the mission of the new American Minister, Mr. Johnson, says difficult questions are to be treated, but England has given abundant proof of her good faith. In sending Mr. Johnson to this country, the United States Government shows its desire to settle pending disputes, and such disposition is the best guarantee that the negotiations will be brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

REV. DR. BELLOWS ON THE IRISH CHURCH QUESTION.

Rev. H. W. Bellows, of New York, has written another letter to the London Times on the Irish question. He says the disestablishment of the Irish Church is a measure of even more importance to the foreign relations than to the internal interests of Great Britain. The accomplishment of the reform would be a great step towards the removal of those grievances which serve to inflame the feelings of the Irish in America against the British Government, and which, while they continue to exist, make war probable by the persistent efforts of the Irish at any time possible between England and America.

Italy.

MINISTERIAL RESIGNATION.

FLORENCE, Sept. 7.

Minister Cadorna has resigned his position in the government on account of ill health, and his duties are at present performed by Count Cantelli, Minister of Public Works.

THE TOBACCO INTEREST.

In accordance with the requirement of the concession recently concluded with the tobacco manufacturers, the latter have deposited with the government 15,000,000 lire as a pledge of good faith.

INDIANAPOLIS.

The Recent Copperhead Attack Upon Negroes—One of the Leaders Discharged from Arrest.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 7.

Captain Moody, the Captain of the White Boys in Blue, who was recently tried for instigating the riot against the negroes in the Fourth Ward of this city, was discharged from custody to-day. It was clearly proved that the White Boys in Blue commenced the riot, but there was not a sufficient case made out against Captain Moody to convict him. The riot commenced after dark, and it is difficult to fix the responsibility upon any particular person or persons.

ROCK ISLAND.

Second Annual Fair of the Rock Island County Agricultural Society.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCK ISLAND, Sept. 7.

The second annual Fair of the Rock Island County Agricultural Society opens here on Monday, Sept. 14th, and continues during the week. The premium list amounts to nearly $10,000. A very large crowd is anticipated. Among other attractions will be the celebrated trotting horses Bashaw, Jr., Kirkwood, Pilot, Temple, Rockey, and a large number of others of less note. Prof. Wilber will be here with his mammoth balloon, and make daily ascensions.

THE SOUTH.

Proceedings in the Georgia Legislature.

ATLANTA, Sept. 7.—The Senate to-day, by 20 to 15, refused to reconsider the relief bill passed last week.

A resolution was offered declaring Senators Campbell and Wallace not eligible to seats, they being negroes.

Mr. Bigby, Republican, read a resolution passed heretofore under General Order No. 90, and insisted that it took a two-thirds vote to bring this matter up.

The Speaker decided that a two-thirds vote was necessary.

Mr. Holcomb said it was the most extraordinary decision ever made, and appealed from the decision. The appeal was sustained by 34 to 6, and the resolution made the special order for Friday next.

The House, by a vote of 69 to 42, passed a resolution to elect a Board of Commissioners to appoint officers of the State railroads.

The Senate sustained the Governor's veto of the Savannah bill by yeas, 13; nays, 18.

To-day is the last day for registration.

Louisiana Legislature.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 7.—The House on Saturday passed a bill vesting the entire control of the New Orleans public schools in a Board of sixteen Directors, to be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. This will probably kill the Conway bill.

A bill was introduced prohibiting the opening of the public schools for the present. It was placed on a calendar for future action. The schools opened to-day, under direction of the old board, and with the former regulations in force.

The Registration bill has finally passed.

South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 7.—A bill was introduced in the Senate to-day, to suppress insurrection and rebellion. It gives the Governor dictatorial powers in case of insurrection or rebellion.

TORNADO.

Severe Storm at Canton, Ill.—Buildings Blown Down and Trees Uprooted.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 7.—This section was visited by a storm on Saturday night. In the city of Canton, Fulton County, it culminated in a tornado, and blowing down trees, chimneys, etc. It struck a large, three-story brick building, the walls of which were put up, and completely demolished it to the foundation; and also crushed in two other buildings, a dry goods store and a drug store, by the falling of the walls. It belonged to the Ingersolls. The drug store belonged to Messrs. Harris & Fletcher. The loss of Ingersolls will amount to $5,000.

ELKHART.

School Opening.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELKHART, Ind., Sept. 7.

Professor V. Butler, with a full corps of teachers, opened our school to-day with one hundred pupils, in the best school in the State, just completed at a cost of fifty thousand dollars.

Texas.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 7.—[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Public Debt Statement for September.

The Democracy and the Late Rosecrans Letter.

Further Speculations Regarding a September Session.

Mr. Beecher's Letter to the Printers' Grant and Colfax Club.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7.

The Chronicle will publish to-morrow the following letter from Henry Ward Beecher to the Printers' Grant and Colfax Club of this city:

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 4.

G. W. Scriver:

DEAR SIR: I received duly the notice of my election as honorary member of the Printers' Grant and Colfax Club of Washington City. I accept the honor with pleasure, and shall co-operate with your in every just measure for the victory of those fundamental principles of moral and good government of which Grant and Colfax are the exponents. Revolutions do not go backward, and I have every confidence that the conscience and intelligence which lead this great nation to resist slavery and to defeat it will now refuse to put the government into the very hands which a short time ago were raised against it or which refused to help in its defence. The new adhesion of impatient Southern men with the very worst type of Democratic doctrine ever enunciated since the party went into alliance with slavery, cannot but be as disastrous for the South as was the league with the same party before the war. That party seems fated to lead the South into desperate straits, and then to be utterly unable to help those whom it has deluded. It will be so again. Utterly lost to all moderation, the convention in New York has laid down a platform which will bring civil war to the South again unless it is prevented by the victory of the Republican party. I am, very truly yours,

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

ROSECRANS' SULPHUR SPRINGS MISSION.

The Richmond papers unite in laughing at General Rosecrans. The Enquirer calls his production a gushing declaration, and says: "Such things may do in the peaceful atmosphere of White Sulphur, but not in the stern contests of the political arena." The Whig says it has not been silly enough to anticipate any great good from the correspondence. One of the President's papers here has a quiet thrust at Rosecrans, and some of the leading Democrats are very bitter in their denunciations of what they now call his stupidity.

FRANK BLAIR

writes to Montgomery that he will be in Philadelphia the middle of next week, and will reach Washington on the 19th inst.

RESIGNED.

Dr. Boynton, Chaplain of the House, has resigned his position as pastor of the First Congregational Church, of this city, the resignation to take effect at the close of the present Congress.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The following is a statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of September, 1868:

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.

Five per cent bonds	$221,588,400
Six per cent bonds of 1867	283,677,300
Six per cent 5-20 bonds	1,501,275,600
Total	$2,006,491,750

DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.

Three year Comp. Interest Notes	$10,505,410
Certificates at 3 per cent	62,205,000
Navy Pension Fund at 3 per cent	13,000,000
Total	$85,800,410

MATURED DEBT NOT PRESENTED FOR PAYMENT.

Three year 7-30 notes due August 15, 1867, June and July 15, 1868	$4,650,000
Compound interest notes, matured June 10, July 15, August 15, October 15 and December 15, 1867, and May 15 and August 1, 1868	5,088,490.00
Bonds, Texas indemnity	256,000.00
Treasury notes, acts of July 17, 1861, and prior thereto	154,111.64
Bonds of April 15, 1842, January 28, 1847, and March 31, 1848	1,358,300.00
Treasury notes, March 3, 1863	555,492.00
Temporary loan	744,920.00
Certificates of indebtedness	13,000.00
Total	$12,665,212.64

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

United States notes	$356,021,073.00
Fractional currency	31,880,816.89
Gold certificates of deposit	25,162,000.00
Total	$412,884,911.87
Grand Total	$2,507,942,285.01
Six per cent lawful money bonds, issued to the Pacific Railway Company	$[illegible]
Total debt	$2,[illegible]

AMOUNT IN TREASURY.

Coin	$92,570,901.31
Currency	15,071,070.77
Total	$107,641,971.98
Amount of debt, less cash in the Treasury	$2,535,614,313.03

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the department, on the 1st day of September, 1868.

(Signed) H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of Treasury.

TREASURY DISBURSEMENTS.

The warrants issued by the department during August to meet the requirements of government amounted, in round numbers, to the following:

Civil, miscellaneous and foreign intercourse, including the Alaska purchase	$13,000,000
Interest on public debt	4,390,000
War Department	11,800,000
Navy Department	1,600,000
Interior, Pensions and Indians	6,000,000
Total	$37,790,000

Warrants issued for the redemption of the public debt do not appear in the above.

PATENT OFFICE MATTERS.

During the past week there were 270 applications for patents, and 54 caveats. For the same time 300 patents have been granted.

THE TOBACCO INTEREST.

A number of prominent tobacco manufacturers arrived here to-day from Richmond for the purpose of requesting the Secretary of the Treasury and Commissioner of Internal Revenue to establish bonded tobacco warehouses in Richmond. There are now in that city over one million pounds waiting shipment. The owners are unable to pay the full tax, but are willing to have their tobacco bonded so that it can be shipped as required to the tobacco brokers in New York and other cities.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

Secretary Schofield has received a despatch from Hon. Schuyler Colfax, from Denver City, September 6th, in which he states that the Indians are committing terrible ravages all around that section of country, even as near as twenty miles from Denver City.

MILITARY DETAIL.

The following officers are ordered to duty at the Naval Academy, by the 1st of October: Commander Geo. E. Belknap, Lieutenant Commanders Jno. W. Phillips, Jno. F. Glenroy, Chas. F. Bake and Lieutenant Wm. W. Mackiay and P. F. Harrington. Surgeon Adrian Hudson is ordered to the Naval Station at Mound City to relieve Surgeon Oberly, who awaits orders.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following were appointed to-day:

Storekeepers—Sam'l Johnson and K. Hamilton, Ohio; Rufus Mater, Lancaster, Penn.

Gaugers—D. Nunkerd and A. J. Crissom, Seventeenth District, Pennsylvania, and W. W. Malchal, for the Twelfth Ohio District.

SEPTEMBER SESSION.

The Republican Congressional Committee is in receipt of many letters, principally from the South, with reference to a session of Congress this month. The State Republican Committees, and nearly all the members of Congress from that section, favor it. From other quarters there is earnest opposition, owing to the near approach of the Presidential election and engagements of members of Congress to speak during the canvass and because they deem it inexpedient. There has been no direct expression on the subject from Senator Morgan and Representative Schenck, whose recommendation is to determine the question. The impression is that there will be no session in September.

Singular Facts Connected with a Murder and Suicide.

At Fisherville, N. H., Robert Scales, Jr., recently, as it is alleged, killed his child. He then committed suicide. The history of the affair is peculiar. He came here from Canterbury, where he has respectable connections. By occupation, he was a cabinetmaker, and had been a faithful and industrious workman for several years in Fisherville. When the war broke out, Scales promptly volunteered his military services, and, for four years, he was a private and non-commissioned officer. On his return from the war, he at once resumed his old employment, and was considered by his neighbors as a useful and well-meaning citizen. Although naturally quiet and reticent in his manner, yet, especially during the past year, he had frequently appeared singular and eccentric. He talked but little with his fellow-workmen, yet treated them all kindly. His altered manner showed itself in his family, and at last produced a bad feeling between himself and his wife. They had one child, an interesting little girl about two years of age. Formerly Scales had thought a great deal of his child, but about five months ago his conduct toward it became much altered. Several times he had offered to give it away, to the great surprise of his wife and friends. When asked his reasons for wishing to dispose of the child he made no answer.

The sad sequel to Scales' conduct, is already known to our readers. When Mrs. Scales returned from church, one week ago yesterday, in the afternoon, she was met at the door by her husband, who said, "Nellie has fallen into a barrel of soap and is dying." He manifested considerable excitement and acted promptly in his endeavor to procure relief for the child. Dr. William H. Hosmer was summoned, but medical skill could avail nothing. The child suffered terrible agonies, and died early on Monday morning. Even before the death of the little girl suspicions arose as to the probable manner of its death. Scales said it accidentally fell down the cellar stairs into the soap, but upon an examination of the premises the situation of the barrel was such as not to warrant any such conclusion as was given by the father. The barrel, moreover, was so high that it was thought to have been impossible for the child to have climbed it and fallen inside. These facts soon reached the public, and the general opinion was soon formed that Scales had murdered his child. On Monday forenoon, the day fixed for the funeral, the father appeared much agitated. He had evidently got wind of the stories concerning him in circulation. At last, as said to his wife, "Have you heard the reports about Nellie's death?" Mrs. Scales looked her husband [illegible] walked from the house. It is supposed that he was never afterwards seen alive. Four days went by and there was no trace of the missing man. On Friday night his clothes and papers were found on the bank of the Merrimack river. On Saturday his body was discovered in the water near Sewall's Falls, about two miles below the railroad depot in Fisherville. It was much decomposed, and had evidently been in the water several days. There was a bruise around his body where he had probably tied a rope with a weight attached before committing the fatal deed. Near where his clothes were found there was observed a small cavity from which a rock had evidently been recently taken. The supposition is that after Scales left his home he wandered off into the woods and remained concealed until dark, when he went to the river and committed suicide by drowning.

The general impression at Fisherville is that Scales was temporarily insane on several occasions within the past six months, and that under a partial derangement of mind he killed his child, and afterward took his own life. Quite a number of other persons, however, have a different view of the case. They say that Scales was at variance with his wife, and intimate with a niece of his, a lady about twenty-three years of age. Also, that he was preparing to elope with this lady, and had been saving money for that purpose. Under such a supposition it seems as though he could have had no reasonable motive for destroying his child, unless for the purpose of effectually freeing himself from its encumbrance.

THE PROBLEM SOLVED.

Steam Carriages for Roads a Success.

From the Scotsman.

On Saturday afternoon a very remarkable sight was seen in this city. A train of heavily-laden coal wagons, looking exactly like a luggage train, was observed coming steadily up the steep incline leading into Edinburgh from Dalkeith. It was one of Mr. R. W. Thomson's patent road steamers, with india rubber wheel-tires, having four huge loaded wagons in tow. Each wagon weighed, when empty, two and three-quarter tons, and carried a load of five and one quarter tons of coals, making the gross weight of the wagons thirty-three tons. The road steamer weighs eight tons. Thus a total of forty tons was in motion. The road steamer had drawn the train from Newbattle collieries, eight miles from Edinburgh, over a very hilly road, with rising gradients of one in sixteen.

The hill from Pow Burn up to Minto street is both long and steep, but the road-steamer drew its train to the top with the most perfect ease. It was very curious to watch the behavior of the patent india-rubber tires of the road steamer as they passed over the various descriptions of road surface. In the outskirts of the city, where the roads are macadamized, there were many places where broken stones had just been spread on the surface. Over these sharp loose stones the india rubber tires of the road-steamer passed without crushing or, in fact, disturbing them in the least. The roughest and sharpest bed of broken stones sank gently into the elastic cushion of india rubber, which rose from the contact with the most jagged fragments of stone without any traces or mark of injury. The perfect command which the conductors of the train had over its movements enabled them to control both its course and speed with the utmost precision. The line of streets through which it passed are always the most crowded streets in the city, but notwithstanding all these obstacles, aggravated by the streets being at some points under repair and closed for one-half of their width, no difficulty was experienced in steering clear of every impediment.

The extremely curious way in which the whole four wagons follow, snake-like, in the track of the road-steamer was clearly seen in passing out of North Bridge into Leith street. First, the road steamer had to turn [illegible] the fuel required by the road-steamer was a small quantity of coal from Newbattle Colliery [illegible]

AN AMERICAN HERO.

A Scene in Switzerland—He Makes a Hair-breadth Escape.

The following [illegible] gentleman is now [illegible] Switzerland [illegible]

He went to Mont Blanc, intending to ascend the summit, and to sleep at the Calotte. When he [illegible] he found the weather so threatening that he determined to proceed as far as the hut at Les Grandes Mulets [illegible]

[illegible]

CITY POLITICS.

Enthusiastic Meetings in the Fourth and Eighth Wards.

The Grant Club Executive Committee Meeting.

Announcements for this Evening.

MEETING IN THE FOURTH WARD.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Fourth Ward Republicans, and the Tanner Battalion, was held in the headquarters of the battalion in the National Park Mission Church, corner of Twenty-third and State streets.

After the meeting was called to order, the minutes were read, and, a slight amendment being made, they were adopted.

Some members of the ward having expressed a desire to organize a company of mounted Tanners, a motion was offered and carried to appoint a committee to fulfil the proposition.

Mr. S. B. King was called forward to address the assembly. In a few remarks he explained the positions of the Republican and Democratic parties, and compared them. Speeches and actions openly asserted that they (the Democrats) would would gain by the ballot what they lost by the war, if they won the election. Then how could any man with any intelligence or purity of purpose assist in procuring such a result? His speech was highly approved and frequently applauded.

Mr. John C. Dore then came upon the stand in response to invitation. He exhorted the good Republicans to come out and exert their influence, and not remain in their houses and take their ease. He had the honor of bearing a torch and marching in the procession of Friday evening, and desired others to do the same. He claimed that the Democratic party had been sailing under false colors. Democracy, as defined by Webster, meant the supremacy of the people. The Democrats had frequently deprived the people of rule when they were in power, and they acted in contradiction to their avowed principles. He explained why the boast of the Democracy that the election of Seymour and Blair would be an actual redemption of what they had lost by the long and bloody war which so recently had convulsed the country, and closed amid cheers.

After Mr. Dore a certain young man delivered himself of what he called a poem, by the sympathetic title of "Ilar." This person has been going about the State, and recently came the Chicago with a large quantity of pamphlets and the above named article, and, advertising them by reading at Tanner and Republican assemblies, he manages to sell a number to uneducated persons, mistaking rhyme for poetry. The encouragement of it is doggerel should be withdrawn by Tanners; also because the so-called poem is very long, and takes up valuable time that would otherwise be more profitably employed.

A valuable and elegant stand of colors having been presented to the Tanner Battalion by the patriotic ladies of the ward, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Republican ladies of the Fourth Ward have presented to the Fourth Ward Tanner Battalion a magnificent stand of colors, and in so doing have evinced a spirit of sympathy with us in our efforts to advance the great principles of the Republican party; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we return to our fair donors our most sincere and heartfelt thanks for this assurance of their friendly feeling, and invite them to meet with us in our assemblies during the campaign.

Resolved, That in accepting their elegant gift we pledge ourselves at all times to support the cause of the Union of which the banners are the beautiful emblem.

Resolved, That we will form our battalion in solid column, move forward on the enemy's works, and when we meet them make them ours.

EIGHTH WARD MEETING.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Republicans of the Eighth Ward was held at No. 201 Blue Island avenue last evening. Since the disgraceful riot of the mobocrats, about two weeks since, the order-loving citizens of this ward have been making strenuous efforts to redeem the district, and to assist in the good work. A Grant club was organized last evening.

The meeting was called to order by Simon Hilderbrand, who addressed the meeting at some length in German. A campaign club with the following officers was then organized:

President—Michael Burringer.

Secretary—Henry Walters.

Treasurer—H. C. Tinkon.

Executive Committee—Isaac Wentworth, Nicholas Borgel, William Paist, William Justice and George Martin.

Short and spirited addresses were then made by Dr. Rohn, Hon. Henry N. Day, Esq., in English, and Mr. Fuhrken in German.

GRANT CLUB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Grant Club of this city, and of the officers of the various Republican organizations, was held yesterday afternoon, at Room 6, No. 116 LaSalle street—General Salomon in the chair.

The President said that he had received a communication stating that there would be a mass meeting at Rockford to-morrow night, at which General Logan would speak. The Tanners there intended to turn out and invited those of Chicago to visit them.

The President requested the commanders of the Tanners in the several wards to have had out the greatest number of men in proportion to the Republican vote in 1864, and hence to be entitled to the flag promised such wards, to send in their returns so that the question would be decided.

On motion of Mr. Summerfield, it was ordered that at the next procession each company have a company with its own number and that of the ward.

General Salomon stated that the next procession would not be required to go over so much ground as the last.

The meeting then adjourned.

MEETING IN THE TENTH WARD.

A special meeting of the Tenth Ward Tanner Club was held at the corner of Halsted and Clinton streets, last evening, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of building a wigwam. President Smith occupied the chair.

The President stated that several halls had been offered, but the monthly rent demanded was enormous, and it was deemed advisable to build a wigwam. A lot situated on the corner of Clinton and Van Buren streets, had been offered the Club free of rent. A committee appointed for the purpose of determining how much it would take to erect a suitable building—ninety feet long and thirty feet wide—had been made, and it was found that twelve thousand feet would suffice. Five thousand seven hundred feet had already been subscribed, and the remainder would be donated during the present week. He suggested that the members of the club turn out on Wednesday afternoon, with picks, shovels, etc., and clear the ground, preparatory to putting in the posts for the foundation and laying the floor of the structure.

In accordance with the suggestion, about twenty of those present volunteered their services.

The meeting then adjourned.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

E. B. Hurd, Esq., of Evanston, is announced as a candidate for the Legislature from the North Chicago District. Mr. Hurd is a well-known lawyer and one of the old citizens of Cook County. He was the only one of the old members. The other names mentioned for the Legislature from that district are Colonel C. G. Hammond, Iver Lawson, E. S. Taylor, Homer Wilmarth and Colonel Stevenson. Messrs. Taylor and Stevenson were members of the last Legislature.

FOR CORONER.

The following letter has been handed us for publication:

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.

Ely R. Lewis, Esq., Northfield:

DEAR SIR: I rejoice to see your name brought forward so prominently for the office of Coroner of Cook County. Knowing you as I have for many years before and since the war, and being familiar with the readiness with which you responded to the call of your country in her greatest hour of need, and the self-sacrifice you manifested in the line of your duty in the service to which you were called, [illegible] after your health had been broken down, and your friends advised [illegible] that myself and many of your friends advised you [illegible]

Very truly, PETER PAGE.

[illegible]

Tanners, are requested to meet at [illegible] this evening at [illegible]. A full attendance [illegible]

[illegible]

COOK COUNTY.

Call for a Republican Convention to Nominate Candidates for Congress and County Officers.

A Republican Convention for Cook County will be held in Library Hall, Metropolitan Block, in Chicago, on Thursday, the 17th day of September, 1868, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to nominate candidates to be supported by the Union Republican party, at the November election, for the following offices:

One Congressman for First Congressional District.

One State Attorney for the Seventh Judicial Circuit, to be nominated in joint convention with Lake County.

One Clerk of Circuit Court.

One Coroner.

One Senator for the Twenty-fourth Senatorial District.

Three Representatives for the Fifty-ninth Representative District.

Two Representatives for the Sixtieth Representative District.

Two Representatives for the Sixty-first Representative District.

One Member of the Board of Equalization of Taxes for each of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Senatorial Districts.

The delegates from the towns of North, West and South Chicago will nominate respectively their own officers.

The Union Republican party of Lake County are respectfully invited to send delegates to join the delegates of this convention in nominating a candidate for the office of State Attorney.

The basis of representation will be one delegate for every 100 Republican votes cast for Congressman-at-Large in 1866, and one delegate for every fraction over 50.

[illegible]

First Ward	[illegible]	Elk Grove	[illegible]
Second Ward	[illegible]	Hanover	[illegible]
Third Ward	[illegible]	Hyde Park	[illegible]
Fourth Ward	[illegible]	Jefferson	[illegible]
Fifth Ward	[illegible]	Lake	[illegible]
Sixth Ward	[illegible]	Leyden	[illegible]
Seventh Ward	[illegible]	Lake View	[illegible]
Eighth Ward	[illegible]	Lemont	[illegible]
Ninth Ward	[illegible]	Maine	[illegible]
Tenth Ward	[illegible]	Niles	[illegible]
Eleventh Ward	[illegible]	New Trier	[illegible]
Twelfth Ward	[illegible]	Northfield	[illegible]
Thirteenth Ward	[illegible]	Orland	[illegible]
Fourteenth Ward	[illegible]	Palatine	[illegible]
Fifteenth Ward	[illegible]	Palos	[illegible]
Sixteenth Ward	[illegible]	Proviso	[illegible]
Barrington	[illegible]	Rich	[illegible]
Bloom	[illegible]	Schaumburg	[illegible]
Bremen	[illegible]	Thornton	[illegible]
Calumet	[illegible]	Wheeling	[illegible]
Cicero	[illegible]	Worth	[illegible]
Evanston	[illegible]		

Primary meetings for the election of delegates will be held in the several towns, at the usual places of holding elections, on Saturday, the 12th of September, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. In Hyde Park, at Hyde Park Station, at 7 o'clock in the evening; in Lake, at the Rough House; in New Trier, at depot in Winnetka, at 6 o'clock in the evening; and in Cicero, at Police Station, at 6 o'clock in the evening.

Primary meetings in each ward in the city will be held on Monday, the 14th day of September, from 4 o'clock in the afternoon till 7 o'clock in the evening.

A. C. Hesing, Phil. Wadsworth, C. B. Farwell, Aug. Bruning and J. F. C. Klokke were appointed a committee to name inspectors and places of holding primary meetings in the several wards.

Inspectors of primary meetings are directed to permit none to vote but those known to be supporters of the party, or vouched for as such by known and reputable Republicans, and to keep a correct list of voters, and return the same to the Chairman of this Committee.

JOSEPH STOCKTON, A. C. HESING,

JULIUS WHITE, H. ARNOLD,

JOHN CRAWFORD, C. M. JOHNSON,

CHAS. B. FARWELL,

Republican Congressional Committee, First District.

JOHN L. BEVERIDGE, J. F. C. KLOKKE,

H. KENNICOTT, PHIL. WADSWORTH,

W. S. TREFORD, GUS. FISHER,

AUG. BRUNING, J. S. RUMSEY,

A. J. GALLOWAY,

Cook County Republican Committee.

An Impostor.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, CHICAGO, August 7, 1868.

To the Public:

All persons are hereby notified that one H. J. Stevens is representing himself as a city officer, and, in connection with some night soil men, is serving verbal notices to abate privy nuisances. No attention need be paid to them, and parties so notified will please give information at the Health Office. By order of the Board.

A. BURNAM, Health Officer.

A COLORED ROBBER.—Joseph Gray, a young African, was caught stealing some pants from the premises of Mr. Henry Andrews, on South Wells street. He was examined, yesterday, at the Police Court and held for trial in bail of $300.

BURGLARY.—The store of Messrs. C. W. & E. Partridge, No. 90 State street, was last evening entered by burglars, who carried off about $1,500 worth of silks and other valuable goods.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 7.

BEEVES—The cattle market opened with a moderate supply and prices are [illegible]

[illegible]

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 7.—COTTON—Dull; middlings 30c. Sales, 88 bales; receipts, 55 bales. EXCHANGE—Sterling, bank, 157½; New York sight, ¼c premium.

GOLD—147½c.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—Sugar—Cuba No. 11 to 14, at 12½@13c. Louisiana fair to prime, 18@14c. Molasses nominal.

FLOUR—Inactive; superfine $7.50; XX $8.50.

GRAIN—Corn, nominally at $1.40@1.15. Oats firm at 80c.

BRAN—Firm at $1.05.

HAY—Dull; prime Western, $24.00@25.00.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $32. Bacon steady; shoulders, 15c; clear sides, 19c. Lard firm; tierce, 20c; keg, 21c.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, Sept. 7.—RECEIPTS—Wheat, 135,300 bu; corn, 228,000 bu; oats, 225,000 bu; barley, 4,000 bu; flour, 3,500 brls.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 25,000 bu; corn, 13,000 bu; oats, 80,000 bu; rye, 16,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS BY RIVER—Wheat, 208,000 bu; corn, 211,000 bu; oats, 48,000 bu; rye, 49,000 bu; barley, 41,000 bu; malt, 17,000 bu.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat nominal. Millers offer $1.75 for No. 1 Chicago, but it is held at about $1.80. Sales 5,000 bu No. 1 Toledo at $1.77. Corn nominal at $1.10@1.11. Oats dull; small sales at 80@81c, generally held at 81c; sales one load, seller all September, at 80c. Rye nominal at $1.40@1.45. Barley lower; sales 2 carloads State at $1.50; Canadian, $1.75@1.76.

Other articles unchanged.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 15½@15¾c; corn, 13c; Oats, 9c—to New York.

Professional.

Dr. S. J. CARPENTER

CAN BE CONSULTED AT

121 Madison-st., corner Clark, Chicago,

ON

Catarrh,

Deafness,

Consumption,

Loss of Voice,

Discharge from the Nostrils and Ears,

IMPAIRED SIGHT.

Office Hours—9 a. m. to 1 p. m. and from 2 to 6 p. m.

CHICAGO, April 26, 1868.

DR. CARPENTER—I take great pleasure in stating that your treatment for Catarrh has operated very much to my satisfaction. I am entirely cured of that loathsome complaint, and (when the brief time used in effecting the cure is taken into consideration) I think myself warranted in saying that your method is as wonderful as it is efficacious.

Yours, truly, J. M. MOSART, Director of Music at St. James' Church.

Furnaces, &c.

GAS CONSUMING

AIR-TIGHT

WROUGHT IRON FURNACES,

For Dwellings, Public Halls and Churches, for both anthracite and bituminous coal, or wood.

No Smoke, no Burnt Air, no Gas,

But Pure, Unvitiated and Health-giving Air is warranted with these Heaters. Over 10,000 already in use all over the country. Send for descriptive circular to

JULIAN [illegible] & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in Wrought Iron Furnaces, Stoves, etc.

392 State-st., Chicago.

To Rent.

TO RENT.

The Stores we Now Occupy,

110, 112, 114, 116 LAKE-ST.

Possession given October first.

We will remove, October first, to Palmer's Marble Building, corner State and Washington-sts.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

TO RENT.

Preparing to remove our CHEMICAL WORKS to 48 and 50 South Water-st., our present premises are for rent. Five stories, brick, and rent cheap.

GILLET, McCULLOCH & CO., 58 Market-st.

TO RENT.

Store and Lofts,

Nos. 60 & 62 Michigan-av.

Uniforms.

Tanners' Uniforms.

Price $1.50, complete, at short notice.

J. BARSTOW, Hatter, 164 Randolph-st.

Masonic Notices.

MASONIC.

A Regular Communication of ASHLAR LODGE, No. 308, A. F. & A. M., will be held at their hall, this (Tuesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance [illegible]

Watches.

AMERICAN

Waltham Watches

350,000 OF THESE WATCHES are now speaking for themselves in the pockets of the people—a proof and a guaranty of their superiority, and furnishing the best reason for their great popularity, and justifying the preference uniformly shown them by the public.

AN EXPERIENCE OF NEARLY FIFTEEN years has furnished the AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY the opportunity of thoroughly testing all really valuable inventions in Watchmaking; and it being the intention of the Company to produce Watches which, as timekeepers, would bear comparison with the very best made anywhere, they now confidently assert that the WALTHAM WATCHES have every improvement which time and experience have proved valuable.

THE AMERICAN WATCH CO. desire specially to remark that, having had the refusal of all the contrivances designed to prevent damage to the train by the breakage of mainsprings,

FOGG'S PATENT CENTRE PINION

Was adopted for that purpose as the best, and faultless.

WALTHAM WATCHES are now supplied with Patent DUST-PROOF CAPS, protecting the movement from dust, and greatly lessening the necessity of frequent cleaning, &c., an improvement of very great value to watch-wearers whose watches are exposed to rough usage and constant wear.

THE DIFFERENT GRADES OF WALTHAM WATCHES have frequently been submitted to the severest tests, to determine their time-keeping qualities, and have invariably been found thoroughly reliable and accurate, receiving the strongest endorsements from railway engineers, conductors, and expressmen, the most exacting class of watch-wearers—and a USAGE OF FIFTEEN YEARS HAS SUFFICIENTLY PROVED THEIR DURABILITY.

THERE ARE MANY KINDS, GRADES, SIZES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF WATCHES made by the Waltham Company, adapted to the tastes and means of all classes; but the Company's written guaranty accompanies every Watch that bears the Company's name, and should be required of every seller.

No Watches retailed by the Company.

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MAKE YOUR HOUSES WARM

BY USING THE NEW

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It makes frame houses warmer than brickones. It saves more than its entire cost, in the item of fuel, in a single season. It is the only thing that will make frame buildings warm at small expense. It keeps out dampness. It keeps out vermin. IT COSTS BUT A TRIFLE.

We have a sample house at our store, showing how it is applied, to which we invite the attention of all interested in building.

Every one who sees it says

"IT IS JUST THE THING"

So long needed to keep out the cold winds. It gives

UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION,

And parties order of us repeatedly. It will pay anyone who intends to build to investigate its merits. Liberal discount to agents and dealers.

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At 735 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill. For circulars, apply in person or by letter to the above address.

The Mt. Auburn Young Ladies' INSTITUTE

Will Open its Twenty-fifth Session September 15th.

Its Board of Instructors, and facilities for a thorough course of education are unrivalled by any similar school in the country.

For catalogues or information address

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25 West Fourth-st., Cincinnati, O.

MISS LATIMER'S

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

Will re-open at No. 151 North Dearborn-st., corner of Erie, on the 14th of September next.

GERMAN, FRENCH AND DRAWING

Included in the course. A few boarding scholars will be received.

REFERENCES (by permission)—Rev. Mr. Swing, 299 Ohio-st.; Rev. Robert L. Collier, 297 Chicago-av.; Hon. Julius R. Bruce, 312 Huron-st.; Mr. E. T. Tinkham, 137 Rush-st.; Hon. E. C. Larned, 13 Rush-st.; Mr. J. B. Calhoun, 172 North State-st.; Mr. John M. Douglas, 297 Erie-st.; Mr. Henry King, 130 Rush-st.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French & English Boarding & Day School

For Young Ladies and Little Girls,

163 East Twenty-ninth-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill,

NEW YORK.

REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter; President Barnard, of Columbia College; Rev. Wm. F. Morgan, Hon. Erastus Corning, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Esq., and others.

School year commences Sept. 23.

St. Mary's Hall, Faribault, Minn.

The third year of this school, which is in the family of Bishop Whipple, and under his care, will open Oct. 1, 1868. References—Bishop [illegible], St. Paul; S. H. Kerfoot, Esq., Dr. W. W. Allport, Chicago.

Young Ladies' School, North Side.

108 and 110 Cass-st.

The QUACKENBOS COLLEGIATE SCHOOL will reopen on Sept. 7th for the tuition of Young Ladies. [illegible]

GEO. QUACKENBOS, A. M., Principal.

LAKE FOREST ACADEMY,

LAKE FOREST, ILL.—The next Term will commence Wednesday, September 9th. Students are prepared to enter any New England college. Superior advantages offered to those who desire a thorough English course. For catalogues and further information address EDMUND A. JONES, A. M., Principal.

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CROCKERY,

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A POEM. BY WILLIAM MORRIS.

"One of the few great poems of our country."—John G. Whittier.

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"Much the most notable poem recently published; and if the wanderers [illegible] ourselves, seeking some where an Autumn Paradise, are wondering with what new book to charm their retreat, let them open this poem of Mr. Morris's."—Geo. W. Curtis.

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Corrected and Revised to Sept. 1, 1868.

Several thousand new names have been added since the 1st July, 1868, Edition, and names no longer in business have been dropped. Also, a number of changes made in old quotations.

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Taking passengers for Milwaukee, Glen Arbor, Northport, Mackinac, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Oswego, New York, Montreal and Boston.

THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMER

CITY OF NEW YORK, Wm. Bello, Master.

Will leave their dock, foot of North LaSalle-st., WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 9, at 7 o'clock.

Steamers of this line leave regularly Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 p. m.

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Saturday's Boat Leaves at 8 O'clock p. m.

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For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Manistee, etc., Daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 o'clock p. m.

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The only exclusive shade house in the West. Manufacturers of beautiful

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Window Shades,

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One or two-thirds interest in that fine Block of Unimproved Property, bounded on the North by Fourth-st., South by Indiana, East by Hoyne, and West by Leavitt,

AT HALF ITS VALUE,

FOR CASH!

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The stock, stand and good will of the extensive manufacturing and wholesale business of NEAT, KEARNEY & CO., the oldest and largest establishment of the kind in the New England States. [illegible] The facilities for manufacturing on a large scale are unequalled, having spacious and well-lighted chambers, the use of steam power, and the most improved machinery. [illegible] The trade of this old established firm has been built up during a long series of years. [illegible] For further particulars apply to NEAT, KEARNEY & CO., No. 33 Federal-st., Boston, Mass.

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Offering to small capitalists such inducements as are seldom met with. Price $4,000. One-half cash, and balance city property. For sale by

E. H. HERZOG & CO.,

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Gloves, Mittens, &c.

T. B. VAN WYCK,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

Buck Gloves,

MITTENS,

GAUNTLETS, &c.

43 [illegible]

Mail orders will be [illegible]

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Parisian Planchette

Is the present novelty of the age. Do you want to be mystified and amused? Then buy one, but the Parisian Planchette, with the new Pentagraph. It will write for all. We furnish at New York rates.

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Celebrated Cider & White Wine Vinegars,

Pure, Palatable, and Warranted to Preserve Pickles. Call and examine.

196 NORTH WATER-ST.

White Wine Vinegar

A splendid article of White Wine Vinegar on hand and for sale by [illegible]

Clothing.

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Give Particular Attention to both Buying and Selling

GRAIN, FLOUR, SEEDS, LARD, BEEF, TALLOW.

Property bought and sold on margins, and advances made in this or Eastern markets.

F. L. UNDERWOOD. [illegible] UNDERWOOD.

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SHERMAN, HALL & LYBRAND,

WOOL, PROVISION & PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Have removed to their NEW STORE,

65 Michigan-av. and 89 & 91 South-Water-st.

New Paper Collar.

THE ATTENTION OF

Jobbers, Furnishing Houses,

AND

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Is earnestly invited to a

NEW PAPER COLLAR,

FOR GENTLEMENS' WEAR,

(THE NORWICH PAPER COLLAR CO.'S)

Moulded to Fit the Neck by an Improved and Original Method.

These Collars combine the VALUABLE QUALITIES OF ALL OTHERS [illegible] and are MOULDED by an entirely new and original process. [illegible]

These Collars possess BOTH of the above, in addition to the Moulding.

The paper used in these Collars is made from the best Bank Note Stock, and is remarkable for its whiteness and great strength. It is the intention of the Company to make them the VERY BEST Collars and Cuffs that can be manufactured.

All styles are moulded, and consist of the following, viz: "Favorite," "Garrote," "Shakespeare," and the "Dickens" (the new round-cornered). Also, a Reversible Cuff.

We would call your PARTICULAR attention to the two last named Collars and the Cuff, which we are acknowledged to be SUPERIOR TO ANYTHING EVER BEFORE OFFERED.

We would respectfully request an inspection of these Goods, feeling confident that they will recommend themselves at sight.

If not in the market, send for sample box.

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Wholesale Dry Goods.

Boots and Shoes.

SECOND TRADE SALE

OF

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1,000 CASES

Custom-made Boots and Shoes

Will be offered AT AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9, at 9 o'clock prompt.

Same day, at 2½ o'clock,

147 Cases Desirable Styles of Boots and Shoes,

To be sold for account of whom it may concern, at our large salesrooms,

No. 18 South Water-st.,

Second door from Richmond House.

Goods packed for country merchants.

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NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

No. 115 West Madison-st.,

Just opened an entirely new stock of the latest fall styles of boots and shoes. A share of the West Side patronage solicited. Please call and see my goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Musical Instruments.

Military Bands

Furnished with Piston and Rotary Valve Instruments, Drums, Cymbals, Fifes, Clarionets, Drum Heads, &c., &c., by

LYON & HEALY,

Clark and Washington-sts.,

CHICAGO.

Business Cards.

ALSTON, DEVOE & CO.,

NOS. 172 and 174 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO

Manufacturers of

WHITE LEAD,

ZINC WHITE, COLORS AND VARNISHES.

Importers of

French Zinc and English White Lead.

F. W. DEVOE & CO., New York.

Proposals.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received until noon of Wednesday, September 9th, 1868, for the graduation and masonry of that portion of the South Pacific Railroad in the State of Missouri, between the present terminus of Little Piney and a point fifty miles southwest of said terminus.

The work will be contracted for by sections, according to the plans of the Chief Engineer.

Work to be commenced forthwith, and payments to be made monthly, in cash.

The Company reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Proposals to be directed to Andrew Peirce, Jr., Managing Director, at the Office of the Company, corner of Sixth and Walnut-sts., St. Louis, Missouri, where all profiles will be submitted and information given, by T. McKissock, Chief Engineer, or C. B. Fisk, Vice President.

FRANCIS B. HAYES, President.

Boston, August 22d, 1868.

Hats and Caps.

A. HERZOG,

The experienced Furrier, has opened a NEW STORE at

NO. 70 LAKE-ST.,

Where he will constantly keep on hand the

LATEST STYLES

IN

FURS

AND

HATS AND CAPS

Lumber.

NOTICE TO LUMBERMEN.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

The advertiser wishes to dispose of, and to go through the season of navigation, [illegible] the property consists of excellent quality of timber. [illegible] make it a decided bargain. [illegible] For full particulars, apply to [illegible] WOLCOTT & DOSS.

Dissolution Notices.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of CLARK & AXHURST is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

J. B. AXHURST

Takes the property and will attend to business, and will liquidate the business.

[illegible]

Chicago, Sept. 4, 1868.

NOTICE.

The copartnership heretofore existing between C. F. [illegible] is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible]

Shirts.

SHIRTS,

MADE AT WILSON BROS.,

134 and 136 Dearborn-st., [illegible]

WORKMANSHIP UNSURPASSED.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

Ocean Steamers.

CUNARD LINE, SAILING FROM New York every Wednesday, and from [illegible]

[illegible]

Financial.

Loans on Real Estate,

[illegible]

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1868.

[illegible]

TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

As the public are generally aware, a contest has been going on for some time between the friends of General Julius White and those of N. T. Gassette, Esq., for the Republican nomination for the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court. Both these gentlemen served in the army during the war. It has been our hope that nothing might be said in disparagement of either, by the friends and supporters of the other, but in this reasonable expectation we have been disappointed. A journal devoted to the interests of Mr. Gassette has made a series of abusive personal attacks upon General White, and especially upon his military record, thereby challenging a comparison between his record and Mr. Gassette's. If the comparison turns out to be odious, the fault must be laid at the doors of those who commenced so improper a mode of political warfare.

That Mr. Gassette would make a good Clerk we have no doubt, as he was employed in that capacity in the army during most of the time when he was not reported as a deserter. He entered the Nineteenth Illinois Infantry as private in August, 1861, shortly after the regiment went into the service, he strayed away from camp in violation of orders, and was captured by guerillas, who carried him off to the rebel General Hardee's army. He rejoined the regiment in March, 1862. In June, 1862, he got a furlough for thirty days. Not returning at the expiration of his furlough, he was entered on the muster rolls of his regiment as a deserter. The rolls of the regiment for August, September and October contain the following entries:

"August, 1862—Private N. T. Gassette reported as deserter.

"September, 1862—Private N. T. Gassette reported as deserter.

"October, 1862—Private N. T. Gassette, deserted."

The mere fact of being reported as a deserter would not be proof of desertion. But another entry on the muster rolls reads as follows:

"Private N. T. Gassette fined by Court-Martial to forfeit all pay proper from July 13, 1862, to April 13, 1863."

The Court-Martial by which he was tried for alleged desertion of course took into consideration any excuses he may have had for absence without leave, and they did not deem them sufficient. It is alleged that Mr. Gassette received only thirteen dollars per month in the army, while General White received some three thousand dollars per year. This is not the whole truth. The record shows that there were nine months in which Mr. Gassette received no pay at all. A further examination of the rolls shows that after the battle of Chickamauga, September, 1863, Mr. Gassette was detailed as a clerk at headquarters, in which capacity he continued to act until the close of the war.

It is exceedingly distasteful to us to present these facts, but if personal detraction is the weapon to be employed against General White, after his long and useful service in the Republican party of this city and county, those who resort to such weapons must not complain of the consequences. The facts stated above are taken from the original muster rolls of the Nineteenth Illinois Infantry. It is just to Mr. Gassette to add that the record shows that he was present at the skirmish of Dug Gap and at the battle of Chickamauga. It would appear from the record that he served as a soldier in the ranks eight or ten months out of the four years. It is safe to say that General White was shot at a hundred times during the war where Mr. Gassette was once.

PEACE AND PROSPERITY.

The election of Grant and Colfax is a matter of the deepest pecuniary concern to every man in the United States. The election of Grant means peace, and a final settlement of the political results of the war. Congress has, in the exercise of its powers, provided for the establishment of State governments in the rebel States, which governments are now in actual operation. If Grant be elected, these governments will continue in the peaceful execution of the laws, receiving the same obedience from their people as do all other State governments within their respective territorial limits. Peace will be established everywhere, and law, order, and industry will be the rule in all parts of the country. If Grant be not elected, then Congress and the Executive will have opposing policies, under which circumstance the Democratic party at the South proposes to extinguish these State governments by force. Herein is the renewal of the rebellion. Congress will not hesitate in 1869 to do what it did in 1861—vote all the money and troops necessary to enforce the laws and maintain the supremacy of the national authority. A war once begun may be short or may be long, but this war will be one of peculiar bitterness and ferocity, and will not end until one side or the other is reduced to an inability to strike another blow. There can be no compromise or arbitrament in such a fight, other than the final decision of arms, in which the losing side must not only be reduced to the lowest stages of depletion, but be forever disabled.

The choice between Grant and Seymour is, therefore, a choice of Grant and the permanency of reconstruction upon the basis of universal suffrage and continued and prosperous peace, or of Seymour and a renewal of the war, with the most desolating results. There is not a man who owns an acre of farm land, or a town lot, or who owns or rents a building for residence or business; or who is engaged in any line of labor, agricultural, mechanical or professional; or who expects to live honestly, that has not a direct pecuniary interest in not only establishing peace, but in placing the government in the hands of those who will make that peace permanent. The election of Grant will extinguish the remotest thought and hope of rebellion. It will carry to every locality and community, white and black, an assurance that there is to be no more war, no more murders, no more massacres, no more proscription and disfranchisement. It will give to all [illegible] good persons an assurance that peace will be preserved by the strict enforcement of State laws executed by State officers, supported by the National Government. There will be no conflict between State governments and the United States government, of which Grant will be the Executive. There will be the harmonious union of Executive, Congressional and Judicial Departments, having no other policy than the preservation of the national peace, by the preservation and protection of the civil and political liberties of the whole people.

The election of Grant is of deep pecuniary interest to all the people, because it will fix permanently the financial policy of the United States. The loss of financial credit by the nation is a loss borne directly by the people. As long as the government credit upon a six per cent bond is not above 71 the productive industry of the country must bear the loss which this want of credit entails. The improvement of the national credit is an increase of the value of everything produced by the people. Governor Seymour, in his speeches of March and of the 16th of June last, took the very view embodied in the Republican platform, that the national credit must be raised, not by debasing the currency, but by giving to that currency the value of gold. This was his method, twice emphatically presented before the convention, of raising the standard of national credit. He has, however, been obliged to submit to the exigencies of his party, who have resolved that the currency shall be still further debased, and that the national credit shall sink, not upon [illegible] debasable paper, which, rapidly sinking, must carry all national and personal indebtedness into repudiation and dishonor. Whatever Governor Seymour's personal views and those of the Republican platform are exactly the same, he, if elected, cannot, against the wishes of his party, carry out any personal policy of his own. But in the election of Grant the country has the assurance that the national credit will be advanced; that taxation will be reduced by giving to the currency that purchasing power which is now lost in its large depreciation, and by adding to the actual value of the greenbacks and currency in the hands of the people the difference between the value of debased paper and coin.

Every man who owns a dollar's worth of property, or who receives money in exchange for his labor or his production, is directly interested pecuniarily in the immediate elevation of the greenbacks to the value of coin, and the establishment of a fixed financial policy which will keep the national credit at the highest excellence. Grant will not only carry out so far as he can the financial policy declared by the Republican Convention—and so emphatically affirmed by Seymour two weeks before his nomination—but in so doing he will have the hearty and the unanimous support of the Republican party, and of a large proportion of the Democratic party. There will be peace in the financial affairs of the country. Jobbing and speculating in the national credit will be stopped, and the American dollar will be restored to its original and only real value.

SEYMOUR SAYS: "PUSH THE FINANCIAL ISSUES."

Seymour has written a letter instructing his subordinates as to the best mode of prosecuting the Presidential campaign. He thus writes to his personal friend, C. N. Ingersoll, of New Haven, Conn.:

MY DEAR SIR: I have not been able until this moment to answer your kind letter of the 13th instant. I am gratified with the kindness of my friends; but they have plunged me into a sea of [illegible], now that I am in the fight, I shall do the best I can. Force the Republicans are trying to dodge the financial issues, and to stake the election into a mere personal contest. Our papers must not allow this. They must push the debt and taxation upon public attention. Truly yours,

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Hon. C. N. Ingersoll, New Haven, Conn.

Lest some ambitious disciple of Horatio, who is trying to prevent Republicans from "dodging the financial issues," may have forgotten Seymour's mode of pressing them to the wall, we here extract a few sentences from his last speeches, in which he vigorously "pushes the debt and taxation questions upon public attention," and crowds the Republicans to the wall. We quote from his Albany speech of March 11, 1868, addressed to the Democratic State Convention:

"There is a perfect accord in the Democratic ranks as to the policy and the need of honesty and economy, but there is some difference of opinion as to the construction of the contract with the public creditors. Some hold that it is right, and that it is due to the tax-payers, that we should save what we can by paying the principal of the debt in currency, but they underrate the force of their own arguments. It is a mistake to suppose that the interests of the bondholder and the taxpayer are antagonistic. The fact is overlooked that in order to make any saving by giving the bondholder a debased or worthless paper, we must bring upon ourselves [illegible] and dishonor which will cost a hundred-fold what we can save. It means that we are to give to the laborer for his toil a base currency. It means that the honor of our country shall be stained. It means that our business shall be kept in uncertainty and confusion. It means that the laboring man shall suffer by the increased cost of the comforts of life. It means that the tax-payer shall be burdened by a government proved to be corrupt and imbecile by the very depreciation of its money. We cannot afford to speculate upon the nation's honor at so fearful a cost. We know that when a dishonest merchant or a corrupt government wishes to make a large profit in speculating upon [illegible] as much as they can. There is a great gain in [illegible]. They not only propose to pay in depreciated paper, but they are doing what they can to dishonor the character and credit of the country. If they carry out their corrupt revolutionary schemes, they will pay off the debt with paper which is not worth ten cents on the dollar. There is no Democrat living who thinks that this can be done with safety, or that it is for the interest of the tax-payer at the East or West. Every Democrat demands a policy of peace, order and economy, and just so far as he gains that, he lifts up the national credit, he helps the tax-payer, and does justice to the bondholder. He makes our currency as good as sterling coin, for that will rise with the public credit. The error is in supposing that under a Democratic administration the currency would still stand fixed at a discount of twenty-five per cent. To say that is to say that we are to fail as our opponents have failed. The national credit can't be bought at a profit unless the nation's character is dishonored. *If we come into power there will be no discredit on our currency, no speculation in paying our bonds in paper.* I thank God that the faith which we hold, as one man, seeks to level up, not to level down, but means that the sterling coin shall ring again on the counters of the tradesman, and glitter in the palm of the laborer, and gladden the heart of the worn soldier. Our friends forget the force of their own argument. When they show how the debt will be paid and taxation lightened, by economy and honesty, they also show how our paper money will be made good as gold. The downward course of men in power admits of trafficking in the honor of the country. They can sink it to that point that the payment of the debt will be an easy matter, but will be at the *cost of the honor, the peace and welfare of our land.* While, therefore, we may differ as to the construction of the contract with the public creditor, we must not confound the position of those who think it right to pay in paper, *but who strive to make that paper as good as gold*, with the position of those who mean not only to pay in paper, but who are also debauching and debasing that paper. That is repudiation. We are not trying [illegible] to the bondholders, but gold and silver to the people."

Speech at Cooper Institute, New York, June 26, just before the New York Convention met:

"But the most effective distinction is that of having two kinds of currency—good money for the bondholder and bad money for the laborer, the pensioner and the business man. Every paper dollar now [illegible], gives about the country defrauding the laborer, the pensioner, the mechanic and the farmer. An indignant chief of one of the tribes from whom we bought land at an early day by a promise of money annually, said this government was a cheat. It got land from the Indians by promising them so many dollars each year; that now they paid them in money which was a lie, which said on its face it was a dollar, when it was a little more than a half dollar. The red man told the simple truth. Of all the devices to cheat honest labor, to paralyze industry, to degrade public morals, and to turn business pursuits into reckless gambling, [illegible] is that which [illegible] standard of value, as a debased and lying currency. * * * * * *

"All of the funds of savings banks and life insurance companies are now put in government bonds, but they hold an amount which would cripple or ruin them if the bonds are not paid, or if they are paid in debased paper. If we add the trusts for widows and orphans, we find that [illegible] persons are interested in government bonds, who are not capitalists and who are compulsory owners at present prices under the operation of our laws. * * *

"We say to the bondholder, and to the laborer who has put his money into savings banks: We do not wish to harm you, we do not seek to give you bad money, but we ask you to help us to break down the credit of your bonds; it hurts us; it keeps up our taxes by making us pay high interest; but we ask you to help save us as tax-payers from the cost of the negro and military policy at the South. We see clearly that a state of affairs which will compel you to take a debased currency will force every laborer, farmer, mechanic and creditor to take a debased currency as well. If your claims were all wiped out to-morrow by an issue of greenbacks, it would not relieve the fears of patriots; labor would still be cheated by false dollars, our standard of value would still be shifting."

We trust that any Republican who attempts to dodge the financial issues will have this hot shot of Horatio poured into him. We can furnish Democratic orators with copies of both the speeches from which the above are extracted; and we sincerely hope that whenever they catch a Republican "dodging" on the bond and greenback questions, and advocating the payment of one by manufacturing issues of the other, thus proposing a double villainy to cheat both bondholder and noteholder, they will pepper said dishonest Republican with the arguments adduced by the Democratic Presidential candidate, until his hide looks like a huckleberry pie. Give him no quarter.

WHAT GENERAL LEE SAYS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—A newspaper correspondent writes that during a stage-coach ride in Virginia, recently, General Lee stated that unless the Democracy were successful in the Presidential election the country would be ruined.—*Associated Press Despatch.*

For the word "country" read copperhead rebellion that will suffer ruin. Everyone knows that the country will have rest, peace and prosperity for at least four years if General Grant is elected President. There will be no rekindling of the torch of civil war, no more rebellion, commotion or disturbance during that period. The Ku-Klux Klans will hunt their holes and stay in them from March 4, '69, to March 4, '73. No State government in the South will be menaced or overthrown. [illegible] will reign throughout [illegible] benignly on the industry [illegible] and artisan. But [illegible] most unfortunately be elected, a renewal of civil war is inevitable, as his party is pledged to trample in the dust by force and violence eight or more established State governments. Anarchy, terrorism and assassination will stalk over the South, and the fires of the rebellion, which now smoulder, will burst out afresh and again leave desolation, widows and orphans in their track. Grant us Peace.

One Robert E. Campbell, M. D., of Mobile, published recently, in the Mobile *Register*, a treatise on "The Ethnology of the Negro or Prognathous Race," in which he declared "there never has been an insurrection of the prognathous race against their masters; and from the nature of the ethnical elements of the race, there never can be." It is this man's opinion that negroes like to be made to know their own place, and even to be punished, if it is done with decent regard to "the ethnical law of their nature." "They require," he says, "as a right, to be punished with a whip or switches, and not with a stick or the fist." Punishment "with a switch, cowhide or whip, puts them into good humor with themselves and the executioner" if the latter appears satisfied with the vengeance he has taken. The Georgia Legislature seems to be acting on Dr. Campbell's philosophy of the prognathous race. They [illegible] the "ethnical law of their nature." But the negro editor of a prognathous paper published in Georgia [illegible] convictions that the time for submission to being trampled on is past, and gives plain warning that the attempt to re-establish, under a different name, the old condition of prognathous subordination and degradation caused out by the Ku-Klux would have it. We advise the rebel Democracy North to look after their confederates in the South, before a worse thing than negro suffrage happens to them. The prognathous race has submitted to a good deal, but emancipation and negro regiments seem to have made a change in the ethnical law of the prognathous nature. It is just as well that the fire-eaters should be conscious where they stand now "with [illegible]."

VERMONT ELECTION.

The Democrats are striving to derive a little consolation from the returns of the Vermont election. They have discovered that the Copperhead vote is a little larger than it was last fall—some 4,000—but they are very careful to overlook the fact that the Republican vote has increased upwards of 12,000 at the same time.

They make a great outcry over the vote in Burlington, which compares with last year as follows:

Rep. (1868)......[illegible] Dem. [illegible]—Maj. [illegible]
Rep. (1867)......[illegible] Dem. [illegible]—Maj. [illegible]

But here is a town to offset that:

Rutland, (1868) Rep....[illegible] Dem. [illegible]—Maj. [illegible]
Rutland, (1867) Rep....[illegible] Dem. [illegible]—Maj. [illegible]

Here the Republican vote has increased 117, and the Copperhead vote has decreased 42. But Rutland is not alone in showing a decrease of Copperhead votes. Here are several others, picked out of the returns at random:

	1867 Cop.	1867 Rep.	1868 Cop.	1868 Rep.
Bridgeport	16	146	24	153
Cornwall	9	146	11	150
Leicester	24	73	17	103
Lincoln	6	119	5	121
Waltham	6	36	10	48
Dorset	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colchester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shaftsbury	171	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Franklin	31	146	17	165
Wardsboro	[illegible]	107	[illegible]	173
Sharon	72	114	71	144
Newport	60	190	60	279
Morgan	107	86	107	101

Here are a few towns in which both sides increased their vote over that of last year, but the Republican increase is seen to be vastly the greater:

	1867 Cop.	1867 Rep.	1868 Cop.	1868 Rep.
Ferrisburg	8	147	11	250
Danville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fairfax	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stowe	46	197	50	251
Barton	79	175	113	282
Glover	50	100	68	154
Brandon	184	341	227	507
Ira	1	34	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mt. Holly	18	101	40	244
Pawlet	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	240
Poultney	3	184	27	344
Tunbridge	1	49	[illegible]	117
East Montpelier	20	178	37	258
Brattleboro	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dummerstown	15	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Guilford	15	78	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bethel	[illegible]	115	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cavendish	[illegible]	118	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chester	[illegible]	250	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hartford	[illegible]	184	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hartland	[illegible]	164	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ludlow	40	317	51	397
Springfield	24	407	57	600
Woodstock	[illegible]	380	71	518

If the Democrats are able to derive any comfort from these "gains" they can extract sunbeams from cucumbers.

The regular Republican Convention of the Second Minnesota District, on Thursday last, nominated General L. F. Hubbard, of Red Wing, for Congress. A contest of a somewhat acrimonious character had been going on for several weeks between Ignatius Donnelly, the sitting member, and W. D. Washburn, Esq., of Minneapolis. When the convention met, the Donnelly men, finding themselves in a minority, withdrew, ordered a draft to fill vacancies in the ranks, and impressed a sufficient number of outsiders to hold a separate convention. On the informal ballot in the regular convention, Mr. Washburn received a majority of all the votes. He then withdrew his name in a brief speech, saying that he could not allow the unity and harmony of the Republican party to be imperilled on his account. The convention then nominated General Hubbard. The seceders' convention nominated Donnelly, who had not the magnanimity to follow the example which Mr. Washburn had set for him.

The St. Paul *Press* is very severe on the bolters, though not more so, we judge, than the facts warrant. Donnelly is the man who, during the last session of Congress, made the most vulgar speech that was ever heard in the National Capitol. That he should turn up in the character of a bolter and disorganizer is a very natural proceeding. He will get back by degrees into the Democratic party, after serving them as much as possible in the present election.

The most efficient organization in the Republican ranks at the present time is that of the "Tanners." In the cities especially they are bringing in daily large numbers of such as shall be saved. The demonstration in Chicago last Friday night was only a beginning of the good work which they are destined to do here. Their drill rooms are filling up with new recruits all the time, and hundreds of young men who will cast their first ballot this fall will be induced to vote for Grant and Colfax by their association with the Tanner clubs of their respective wards. To meet the expenses of their equipment and parades a considerable sum of money is necessary. Up to this time the burden has fallen upon a comparatively few persons. But the recruits have so multiplied that it is no longer possible to provide for them without enlarging the area of subscriptions. It is highly important that the *esprit du corps* should be maintained till the election. We trust that the wealthy members of the Republican party will contribute liberally to the Tanners' fund. They can make no investment which will tell more powerfully upon the election next fall.

After the election in Maine on the 14th inst., the Copperheads will be cursing their Central Committee for the blunder it made in sending Pendleton into that State to make repudiation speeches.

Political.

A good many towns in Vermont have a one-sided way of voting. We gave a few samples:

	R.	D.		R.	D.
Addison	[illegible]	[illegible]	Stowe	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bridport	[illegible]	[illegible]	Benson	[illegible]	13
Cornwall	[illegible]	6	Fairhaven	[illegible]	43
Ferrisburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	Poultney	[illegible]	28
Goshen	[illegible]	1	Rutland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middlebury	[illegible]	[illegible]	Thetford	117	1
Hinkley	[illegible]	[illegible]	Windham	[illegible]	4
New Haven	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chester	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shoreham	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rockingham	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manchester	[illegible]	[illegible]	Springfield	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Johnsbury	317	[illegible]	Stockbridge	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charlotte	[illegible]	[illegible]	Weathersfield	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fairfax	[illegible]	[illegible]	Weston	[illegible]	4
Montgomery	[illegible]	[illegible]	Woodstock	518	71
Morristown	[illegible]	41	Peacham	[illegible]	3

The New York *Sun* says the famous "Pendleton escort" carried out their views of repudiation with a vengeance. While at Masonic Hall, New York, they drank a large amount of whiskey, but when the time for leaving came, their exchequer was exhausted, and the bill was never paid. Over five hundred dollars remains due. One of the proprietors of Masonic Hall is now after Mr. Pendleton with a sharp stick, expecting that he will foot the bill. It is certainly hard on that particular proprietor, who was a most ardent Pendletonian, and during the convention labelled himself with a Pendleton badge.

The dominant party in Maryland is just now a seething cauldron, boiling with discontent. Swann's party has split off, and the New York *Sun* thinks the split strong enough to give the State to Grant and Colfax, if it forms a junction with the Republicans. Swann did not get the Democratic nomination for Congress in Winter Davis's old district, but a man named Duncan McPherson did, who accepted his honors with a rallying speech against Seward and Grant, and swore he could, with one hundred Southerners, whip Grant and two hundred Northerners in a fair fight. All over the State the leading Swann men are organizing for Grant. If they had adopted universal suffrage when they had the power, they never would have lost it.

There is a Democratic split in the First Congressional District of New York. One faction have nominated Erastus Brooks, brother of James, Congressman, while the others adhere to Stephen Taber, the present incumbent. How the fight will result is a matter of uncertainty. If both run a Republican will represent the district, which would be an improvement.

The New York *Herald* of Saturday, in an article on the political situation, reaches the conclusion, from all the signs of the times, that the election of 1868 will be a repetition of the election of 1864.

The gallant General Kane, of the famous Pennsylvania Bucktail Regiment, who was severely wounded in the service of his country, will stump McKean County, Pennsylvania, during the present campaign, for Grant and Colfax. He is an able orator, and his labors in the good cause will greatly increase the Republican vote.

United States Senator P. G. Van Winkle, of West Virginia, addressed the Grant Club in Parkersburgh, in that State, on the [illegible] ult. He disclaimed any intention to apologize for, explain, or excuse any official act, unless requested so to do. He had been, he asserted, reported in the [illegible] of a rumor that he had left his party, which could best be answered by his appearance on such occasion as a speaker before a Grant Club. His remarks were devoted to the questions [illegible]

Rev. [illegible] the Grant and Colfax Club of Oswego, on Thursday afternoon. His talk. He finds a deep interest in the issues of the present campaign, and proposes to devote much of the fall to advocating the people upon the [illegible].

General Grant's [illegible] subordination to the authority [illegible] in his whole career [illegible]. "I have no policy of my own to interfere against the will of the people," should be read in the light of a remark he made in his letter to President Johnson, in August, 1866. [illegible]. There is no danger of our great soldier ever attempting to overtop the constitutional limitations of his authority.

The Democratic papers don't like Grant's speeches. We think they don't like it even when somebody speaks for him. The New York *Times* thinks that Vermont made a similar speech for him the other day, [illegible] to stand repudiation, and it was given with unusual effect. We expect to hear another campaign speech from Maine before long. These Down Easters talk plainly, and to the point, especially when they know they are talking for Grant.

Captain J. N. Wasson is the Republican candidate for Representative to the General Assembly of this State from the Third District. Captain Wasson is a resident of Shawneetown, and a gentleman of integrity and ability.

A story has been circulating through the Copperhead press to the effect that Robert T. Lincoln, Esq., of this city, son of the martyred President, was "heartily for Seymour and Blair." The following letter from Mr. Lincoln, written to a friend, will put the story at rest:

"CHICAGO, Aug. 17, 1868.

"DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 13th inst., enclosing a slip from a newspaper in which it is stated that I am "heartily for Seymour," &c., and requesting a word from me on the subject, is received.

"You tell me that the report has been somewhat extensively circulated in the East. I had heard such a rumor two days ago, but gave it no attention, thinking it deserved none. But in reply to your letter I have to say that there is no truth whatever in the paragraph. Although not now taking an active part in the political campaign, I am sure that there is no one who more earnestly desires the success of General Grant and the Republican party than myself.

"You may make such use of this note as you may deem proper.

"I am, sir, very truly yours,

"ROBERT T. LINCOLN."

Sons of Pensacola [illegible] to Washington that the Republicans will carry Maine by an increased majority of 10,000. Mr. Blaine, Representative from the Augusta district, writes that the Republican majority will be greater than estimated by Fessenden.

We have seen several gentlemen from various parts of Wisconsin during the past few days, and they all concur in the opinion that the victory of Grant and Colfax in that State will be one of the most decided and marked in the history of the State. The Republicans are thoroughly awake, with no disturbing elements in their ranks, while the Copperheads are disturbed and demoralized. Doolittle, the renegade, has been among them for a week or ten days past, but the opinion is quite universal that his labors are a positive damage to their ticket. Push on the column.

On the receipt of the news from Vermont, there were only two colors in New Orleans—black Republicans and blue Democrats.

General George H. Thomas sent the following letter to Governor Morton and others which was read at the tremendous Republican mass meeting in Indianapolis last Friday:

"LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 7, 1868.

"Messrs. John Coburn, O. P. Morton and A. H. Conner, Committee:

"GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to receive by this morning's mail your favor of the 5th inst., inviting me to join with the soldiers and sailors of Indiana in a mass convention, to be held at the city of Indianapolis on the 3d day of September next. Your very cordial invitation commands my sincere thanks, and, though I take no part in politics, permit me to express the great pleasure I have derived from observing *the firm and almost universal support offered by the soldiers and sailors throughout the country* to all measures calculated to restore it to a condition of peace and quiet; thereby showing that those most willing to restore the government in times of peril can be relied upon to inaugurate and maintain measures best calculated to maintain the peace and prosperity of the nation.

"I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"GEO. H. THOMAS,

"Major General United States Army."

The Democrats are hoping for success on the ground that the people want a change in order to lighten the burden of taxation, etc. An Ohio paper makes this comment on the Democratic "hope":

"Well, the people of Ohio made a slight 'change' in 1867, and elected a Democratic Legislature. By way of 'lightening the burdens of taxation,' that Legislature spent over $100,000 extra of the people's money during the first session, and they are going to meet again in November to repeat the experiment. A few more 'changes' of that kind, and when the people pay their tax they will have devilish little change left to bless themselves with. O, you infernal scoundrels!"

Government bonds ought to be taxed.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Then why did not the Democratic Legislature of Ohio pass a law last winter to tax them. This thing of Democrats saying they are in favor of taxing bonds, and, having the power to do it, refusing to pass a law to tax them, simply proves the proposition to cheat and its advocates barefaced demagogues, seeking to catch "gudgeons."—*Ohio Advocate.*

The *Gold Nugget*, a Copperhead paper at Clarksville, W. Va., in its issue of August 24, takes decided grounds in favor of forcing the General Government to pay for the emancipated slaves. It says:

"The most sanguine and fanatical adherent of the present government cannot point us to any legal authority for the emancipation of slavery, and until there is such authority we shall be compelled to regard the slaves as property. * * * The people of the North may understand this at once, and prepare for it. * * * We intend to run this idea until we make something out of it, or else run it into the ground and quit. * * * Let us have peace and money for the negroes."

A reporter, not having the fear of truth before his eyes, writes: "Kendall County will poll about 2,300 votes at the coming election, and from 700 to 800 votes are conceded to the Democrats, a gain of several hundred. The revolution goes bravely on."

According to the fellow's assertion the vote in Kendall County will be: Grant, 1,500; Seymour, 800; majority, 700. This was the vote in 1860: Lincoln, 1,536; Dickey, 300; majority, 1,236. In 1864 the vote stood: Lincoln, 1,765; McClellan, 470; majority, 1,295. The vote this fall will be just about as follows: For Grant, 1,900; Seymour, 360; Republican majority, 1,540.

There is a very active canvass going on in Woodford County, which has long been a stronghold of the Democrats. But the Republicans have been steadily growing, and this fall calculate on carrying the county. Here is the vote cast at the last three elections:

	Republican.	Democrat.	Maj.
1862	[illegible]	1,380	[illegible]
1864	1,370	1,585	415
1866	1,528	1,666	138

This fall the "Tanners" believe they will get the hides of the Copperheads. If Grant is beat in the county, the Copperheads will have to poll more than 1,850 votes to do it.

A Grant pole of solid oak, 175 feet in height, and two feet three inches in diameter at the ground, was raised at Blairsville, Ind., last week.

The Boston *Advertiser* intimates the probability of General Wilson being a member of the new Cabinet, if General Grant is elected President.

Personal.

Ten thousand bronze statuettes of Grant will soon be put on the market.

Schneider scared Grau from an engagement with her figures.

The Marquise Patti-Caux is getting 5,000 francs per night at Hamburg.

The *Chevalier de la Maison Rouge*, one of Dumas' romances, is allowed at Havre but forbidden at Paris.

Prince Arthur made his *debut* as a public speaker at the opening of a park recently.

Salnave is preparing to marry a wealthy lady, the widow of a Mr. Dupey.

A cathedral is to be erected in Dublin to the memory of Cardinal Wiseman.

Rev. Merrill Allen, of Pembroke, Mass., is the oldest graduate of Brown University. He belongs to the class of 1799.

Auerbach's new novel is to be first published in a Russian newspaper.

Thiers is writing "A History of the Restoration."

Victoria wears at Lucerne a drab dress and black straw hat.

Madame Rachel, the English restorer of female beauty, is coming to America.

The London *Athenæum* is enthusiastic over [illegible], just completed by the American sculptor Mozier.

An admirably executed bronze medal struck in Switzerland in honor of Grant has just reached this country.

The *Lanterne* No. 12, published in Belgium, was not allowed to pass the frontiers of France.

Karl Damm, a writer in a New York German paper, [illegible], will cure the cattle plague.

A London letter-carrier, with children and a sick wife to support on nine shillings a week, stole twelve postage stamps from a letter and has been sent to prison for five years.

Mr. Burden, of Massachusetts, poisoned the flies in his house, and then swept them out of doors, where they were eaten by a brood of chickens, every one of which died.

Miscellaneous.

Russia alone has accepted the Krupp gun.

The Hahnemann College in Philadelphia is completed.

Boston is to have a burlesque "Fowl Play."

Sixty thousand persons in Switzerland make 1,000,000 watches annually.

Bavaria has had its first civil marriage under the new law.

Smoking by ladies in Boston is on the increase.

New mineral springs are daily found in Vermont.

The New York Mercantile Library contains 90,000 volumes.

Peaches in New York are ten cents each.

Central Park, N. Y., is becoming a highway for paupers and prostitutes.

The boot-blacks of Hudson, N. Y., have formed a Protective Union.

One glove firm in Paris employs 15,000 operatives.

Very promising gold fields have recently been discovered at the Cape of Good Hope.

During the great heat a citizen succeeded in hatching eggs in sand in twenty-one days.

The great vault of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem is now covered with lead and surmounted by a cross.

Seven French editors received the cross on the Emperor's fete day.

A tremendous hail storm passed over Canada last Wednesday, destroying large quantities of grain.

St. Patrick's Hall, Montreal, the finest building in Canada, was dedicated last Friday.

Arcadia, N. Y., had a $2,000 fire the other day, the first one in thirty years.

The receipts of theatres, concerts, and other supervised places of public amusement for July last, in Paris, amounted to but a trifle over [illegible] francs; a less receipt than has been known for years.

The Quebec *Chronicle* says business is very dull in that city. "In John street, and in the principal streets of St. Roch's, some of the best stores are to let, and in the suburbs the words 'To let' so often meet one's gaze, that the question naturally suggests itself, 'What is coming over Quebec?' and is [illegible] answered by the echo—'What?'"

France consumed about thirty-three million hundred weight of beet-roots last year in the manufacture of sugar. In the year 1866-67 it consumed about four hundred weight. Austria exports about [illegible] hundred weight of beet sugar per annum.

WYOMING TERRITORY.

Abandonment of Forts and a New Distribution—The Consequences.

How the Indians are to be Fought.

Superiority of Infantry in Savage Warfare.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming Ter., Aug. 31.

Pursuant to the specifications of the treaty recently concluded with the Sioux and other northern Indians, the posts of Fort Reno, Fort Phil Kearney, and Fort C. F. Smith have been abandoned, and the companies of the Twenty-seventh Infantry, which recently garrisoned them, have arrived at this place, where they are now lying in camp.

It is probable that they will be distributed along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, as the policy of the government appears to be to afford all possible security to communication along this great national route.

It remains to be seen whether the confident predictions of the apostles of the newest Gospel of Peace, that the abandonment of the contested country will bring peace to the borders, are to be verified. The Indians, and their friends of the Indian Bureau, have said all along that if the military posts established in violation of treaty stipulations were abandoned, and their garrisons withdrawn from a country sacred to the games, traditions and the superstitions of the red man, the great peace pipe should be lighted and send its smoky volumes over all the land, covering the white men and red with its fragrant clouds—that the war hatchet and the feuds it typified should be buried out of sight forever. The complaints were heard, the wrong admitted and the remedy applied. It would never do to perpetuate an unprofitable wrong by maintaining a route rendered useless by the Pacific Railroad and the Missouri River. So the country is abandoned and all that remains there of the white men are the graves of their people.

The troops in the Department of the Platte consist of a light battery of artillery, twelve companies of cavalry, (being the entire second regiment,) and five regiments (fifty companies) of infantry, and may be estimated at about 3,200 men.

The abandonment of the northern posts liberate all but the twelve companies (about 600 men) now composing the garrisons of Forts Laramie and Fetterman. These may be denominated the "frontier posts" of the department, being the only ones that lie off the line of the projected railroad. Both are situated on the south bank of the North Platte River, which stream is the southern boundary of the new *terra incognita*—the ideal barrier which theoretically says to the white man on the one hand and the Indians on the other: "Thus far shalt thou come, and no further." Fort Laramie, lying at the confluence of the Laramie and North Platte Rivers, is one hundred miles distant from this place, which is the point nearest to it on the line of railroad and Fort Fetterman, at the mouth of La Prele Creek, is about eighty miles distant from Medicine Bow Station.

This gives a force of about 2,600 men who are stationed at various points along the line of railroad from Fort Kearney, Nebraska, to Camp Douglas, four miles east of Salt Lake City. With no settlements to the northward, and with the South Platte the southern boundary of the department, the energies of the troops can be devoted to the furtherance of the grand enterprise of the great West—the completion and protection of the Pacific Railroad. It is to be hoped that the day has passed by for military posts to be scattered broadcast over the country, and occupied by garrisons so feeble that their principal concern is to take care of themselves; leaving the travellers over the routes which they are presumed to protect to reap a barren crop of imaginary benefits. The efficiency of the military force on the plains would doubtless be greatly increased by concentrating the troops at two or three main depots, situated at commanding points. For there are routes which Indians moving in large parties, as well as white men, must pursue; because the conditions of human nature render both races alike dependent upon food and drink for existence. It is an error very common to the inhabitants of the fertile and well-watered prairies of Illinois to imagine that a band of Indians can mount their ponies and ride in a course answering as the flight of an arrow, from the confines of British America to the boundaries of Mexico; and they very naturally wonder why the troops cannot follow, passing through a country very nearly answering the description of the happy hunting grounds of Indian fable. The fact is that the greater portion of the great Western plains are sterile beyond comparison with anything except the deserts of Africa and Arabia. The Indians possess the advantage over the whites of being generally acquainted with the topography of the country—they know where are its hidden treasures of springs, water courses, groves and grassy valleys. They are the children of the desert and the desert nourishes them.

As I write the air is full of rumors of murders and depredation. A large body of hostile Indians have passed Fort Fetterman on their way to the country so recently abandoned to their use, and evidently with intention to assist in ravaging the country contiguous to the Union Pacific Railroad. The Cheyennes and Arapahoes, having obtained their sugarplums for having been such very good children of the Great Father, last summer, have now renewed hostilities, and it is reported that a large band of them are now on their way north with an immense herd of stock, the fruits of their brotherly demonstrations in Colorado. Troops are being sent out from all the posts to pursue and intercept them. From the post near here (Fort Russell) two companies of cavalry have gone out, supplied with rations for fifteen days, marching in a southeasterly direction, and intending to beat up the country in the vicinity of Pine Grove, a favorite camping ground of the Indians, about midway between Pine Bluff station and the South Platte River. To judge of the future by the past, there would seem to be but little hope that any considerable benefit will result from the expedition. It is altogether likely that it will prove to be a "dry haul." Hope deferred maketh the heart sick.

A moment's consideration will convince any one that the chances are largely against the success of the expedition. It is known that Indians, or only at war, and those nominally at peace, are on the plains together, and one Indian having quite a family likeness to every other Indian, it is altogether likely that while the troops are making up their minds whether they are confronted with friends or meeting with friends, the shrewd red skins will take the hint and make themselves scarce, booty and all. Contrary to the opinions of the greater portion of the people in the States, the cavalry is not the most efficient arm for Indian warfare. Its movements are too heavy, and when engaged in long expeditions its operations are more restrained by impediments than are those of the infantry. Forage for horses and supplies for men have to be transported at an enormous expense of that most valuable of considerations, time.

Occasional sports—dashes at an impalpable cloud—harrass and disgust officers and men by being, naturally, so barren of results. Pertinacity is the grand requisite, the invaluable quality, in conducting an Indian war. At raids, stampedes, and minor stratagems of war—in short in the operations (if operations they can be called) of a *guerrillerado*—the Indians can leave us greatly behind, for they have been bred to it from their earliest infancy, as were their ancestors for innumerable generations. It is their specialty, and we can gain ground in their direction only as we lose ground in our capacity for carrying on sustained and immense war—such war as determines the existence of nations.

MILL STONE.

The same mill stone that ground out Lee and his armies can reduce the Indians to an impalpable powder—only we must have patience and make war in accordance with the genius of our people.

Leaving the Indians to amuse themselves and frighten the unthinking for a time with their characteristic razzias, we must set in motion organized war, from whose reddened soil we may hope to pluck the fair flower of peace. For such war, infantry, the soul of armies, is required. It is comparatively inexpensive; it can fight on all grounds—on mountains and plains and in valleys, in sandy deserts and waist deep in water—everywhere. It is as impassive as an iceberg or as fiery as a volcano, according to the position in which it finds itself. It may appear to move slowly, but its march is as irresistable as the tides of the ocean. The cavalry soldier is nothing without his horse, and a whole regiment may be thrown on their backs, like so many turtles, in consequence of twenty or thirty Indians stampeding their horses. Infantry is exposed to no such vicissitude. It is a known fact that in a month's time infantry can wear out cavalry, and be itself only so much the more hardy for the exercise. Moreover, if occasion require, it can carry in its knapsacks provisions for fifteen days, and move for the same time, consecutively and easily, thirty miles a day, through the snows of winter or in the heat of summer.

Place, then, this formidable sleuth-hound on the track, not wrench one muscle asunder while all the others are idly relaxed. Set in motion columns from the Upper Missouri, and from the Platte and from the Pacific, and let them while closing in toward a centre, seek the villages of our barbarous enemies. Indians, for all their admitted celerity of movement, cannot, when encumbered with their heads, and lodges, and families, move for even a short distance with the same rapidity as a well-organized column of infantry. Much less can they hope to escape in the end from three or four columns moving on converging lines, commanded by experienced officers, and led by guides intimately acquainted with the country traversed.

While this is transpiring in the North, let columns move in the South, from the Arkansas, the Rio Grande, and the Colorado, carrying out their parts in the grand scheme.

Peace now is impossible. The Indians, supposing themselves to be the victors of former wars, eager for more booty and thirsting for more blood, are asking for fight. Then, if we must have war, in the name of reason let us wage it ourselves. We shall then conquer a peace; and a peace won by the edge of the sword is a lasting one.

Such a war is a necessity. Our honor and our interests alike demand it. We owe it to our settlements menaced and harrassed by savage foes; we owe it to the sovereignty of the laws, which should protect the pioneer as well as the citizen from criminals in red skins as well as malefactors in white; we owe it in humanity to our enemies themselves. From the festering wound spring the green tree—out of death comes life—and up from the seething red sea of war rises fair peace, spreading her white wings, pure and spotless, over the land which her brooding brightens.

VANUS.

Not Lynched.

We copied two accounts of the lynching of three men at Louisiana, Mo., from the Quincy *Whig* and Quincy *Herald*. The cause of the supposed lynching was the robbing of a safe at Rockport, Pike County, in this State. The following from the Pittsfield *Old Flag*, of the 3d, is pretty sure evidence that the reports in the two Quincy papers are not confirmed:

"We are glad to learn that the villains who broke open and robbed the safe of Rupert & Co., at Rockport, in our county, and noticed in the *Flag* last week, are taken in one cage. Their names are Frank [illegible] and Charles [illegible]. They were captured in this way: [illegible], of Rockport, was employed to detect the burglars. He followed them [illegible] on the Mississippi River. The detective and the men he was after were entirely unacquainted. He played the part of a rogue and finally found the gang. He pretended to be "hard up," but was very positive he could conduct them to a bigger pile of money than they could scare up in Missouri. The large safe of Messrs. Rupert & Co., which had escaped their attentions at their first visit, contains, he said, some eighteen or twenty thousand dollars. They hit at the bait, and returned to Rockport. Mr. R. would secreted them for the night, and went ostensibly to see that the coast was clear. In due time he returned to his dupes with the proper officers, and they were all arrested, and are now safely lodged in our county jail, candidates to serve the State for a number of years at hard labor."

BOSTON.

Political—The Democratic Convention—The Two Massachusetts Senatorships—Literary Gossip—More Promises of New Books—A New Suffrage Agitation—The Sound Steamers—Departure of the Chinese Embassy—The Amusement Season.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.

POLITICAL.

Your correspondent must be excused for passing over the Democratic Convention with a brief mention, for it was a very tame affair, and all who took part in it seemed conscious that they were going through a very empty formality. After such news as that in the morning papers of Wednesday, from Vermont, it was impossible for any Democratic gathering to exhibit a great degree of enthusiasm. Petulance in this case appeared in its stead, and two venerable members of the party edified the audience by indulging in sneers at each other's lukewarmness in the cause. The ticket nominated was substantially the same as that of last year, but it will receive no such vote as that which astonished everybody in that memorable canvass. The Democratic leaders evidently expect no such blunder in the councils of their opponents as will give them any accession of Republican votes on local issues, and appear to be laying their plans simply for a straightforward campaign on national questions.

The composition of the next Legislature in this State becomes a matter of special interest, in the contingency that it may have to elect two United States Senators. Mr. Sumner's term expires, and, as his ambition seems to tend to ward no other end than continued service in the seat he has occupied so many years, he will undoubtedly be re-elected. This will leave President Grant free to exercise what would probably be his preference in giving Senator Wilson some place in his cabinet. The contest for the vacancy thus created will be especially animated, from the fact that it will be comparatively a new question, so that popular opinion will have no time to settle into the ruts about it. If it were a fair fight within the Republican ranks in the State, your correspondent is inclined to think that Mr. Boutwell would get the place; and on the whole his chances entitle him to be placed at the head of the list. But with a Legislature constituted like our last one, by the admixture of the temperance question, the election of such a man would be impossible; and while the possibility of such disturbing elements exists, the list of possible candidates must be made as wide as to include Charles Francis Adams, George B. Loring, Alexander H. Bullock, Richard H. Dana, Jr., and, under some circumstances, perhaps also that very troublesome and frisky gentleman, Benjamin F. Butler.

LITERARY.

The object of Miss Anna E. Dickinson's recent unprofessional visit here has been disclosed in an amazing addition to the announcements of books speedily to be issued by Messrs. Ticknor & Fields. It seems that the lady, ambitious of a more enduring fame than she can win on the stump in a political campaign or on the platform in the lecture season, has occupied her leisure in writing a novel, in which she grapples in a new way with some of the questions of the day. The story is enigmatically entitled, "What Answer?" and will be very sure to excite a sensation.

The same publishers have detected a demand for Mr. James Parton's ingenious arguments on the subject of the drinking and smoking tastes of the coming man, sufficient to justify them in reprinting the essays from the *Atlantic*, in a pamphlet by themselves.

Lee & Shepard promise a long list of new novels, mostly by new hands, or, at least, by writers whose names are unfamiliar to the public, sufficient in number, if not in merit, to justify the prediction already made of a remarkably lively season in the book trade, after the strife of politics is over.

The death of Charles G. Halpine stimulates a demand for his poems, which certainly deserve a better fate than the short-lived popularity of newspaper circulation. Some of them are trivial enough, but others are of a very rare merit, and equal in their way to anything of Moore or Campbell. One, "The Trooper to his Mare," the late Governor Andrew used to repeat with that superb and tender elocution of his, which made it seem like the perfection of lyrical poetry. Ticknor & Fields are to issue the volume.

They are also preparing a unique book by W. J. Linton, the unrivalled engraver, the letter-press from his pen, the illustrations drawn by his pencil, and engraved by his burin. It is a collection of stories, deriving a title from the longest one of the number, "The Flower of the Star."

VARIOUS MATTERS.

We have a novel "agitation" in the shape of a "movement" to extend the suffrage to young men less than twenty-one years of age, setting the limit three years earlier in life. Faneuil Hall is engaged for a meeting in two or three weeks to give the matter a more definite form; but thus far it consists mainly in the efforts of one downy-lipped youth, named Mengis, who daily makes the round of the newspaper offices and requests the journalists to keep his scheme before the public. He has been in situations where he was asked to make a speech, but he has declined with the mystery of a Delphic oracle, and announced that he should deliver a full exposition of his views at some future day. Thus the mountain still labors.

The chills of autumn come upon us suddenly in New England, and already the hosts of Bostonians who have been absent in the country, on the mountains and at the seashore, are hurrying home, so that the crowds in the streets are perceptibly augmented, and all the inward bound trains come burdened with extra cars.

The officers of the Army of the James had a very jolly social reunion in this city on Wednesday, the main feature of which was a banquet at the St. James. The principal speeches were made by Generals Terry, Devens and Hawley. General Butler, so long a commander of the army, was conspicuous by his absence, and so was spared the annoyance of hearing some very frank and soldierly expressions on the subject of paying the national debt.

All the steamship lines on the Sound have returned at one leap to their old prices, and by the act have cut down their nightly passenger lists from two thousand or so each to two hundred, showing a surprising difference in number between those who go from Boston to New York on necessary business, and those attracted to the journey by the delusive bait of cheap fare. There is some manœuvre on foot in regard to these lines, of which the public at large gets only occasional glimpses; but rumor has it that the Erie Railroad Company proposes a *coup* for the discomfiture of its rivals, by the purchase of the boats of three lines at once, to be run in future for its own benefit.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

Our Chinese visitors have left us, and by the time this letter reaches you will be about embarking for Europe. The last days of their stay here were made miserable, to a part, at least, of the members of the embassy, by the very unpleasant illness which comes from reckless fruit-eating at this season. Thus the later invitations to public and private dinners were all declined, or attended by a small fraction of the guests of the city. Two of the mandarins of a lower rank, acting as interpreters, were taking a stroll about the city a few evenings ago, in the striking costume of their nationality, when a lewd fellow of the baser sort began to amuse himself by following them with insulting ejaculations of "chow chow," and similar syllables. One of the Chinese gentlemen promptly turned upon him, and administered with a light cane which he carried, a practical flagellation, from which the rowdy, not bold enough to retaliate upon a foreigner under the special protection of the municipality, was fain to ignominiously run away.

The management of Selwyn's, our pet theatre, announces the list of actors secured for the season, to begin on Monday next. The company is quite as strong as last year, including, indeed, a greater number of the original force than had been anticipated by the public. Among these are Mrs. Chanfrau, the leading lady; Mr. F. Robinson, leading man; Harry Pearson, Stuart Robson, and Kitty Blanchard, whom you must know of, if you do not directly know, at Chicago. Among the new accessions are Mrs. Thomas Barry and Mr. William J. Le Moyne, who, though both Bostonians by original extraction, come to us fresh from your city; and Mr. Thomas Barry relieves Mr. Robinson of the double duty of stage management and playing. Miss Fanny Morant is another actress of wide reputation who joins the company. The season is to open with standard comedies.

Every theatre now open in the city, three in number, is running "Foul Play," and Selwyn's promises a burlesque of it presently. None of the sober versions of it are worth much, but there is ample material for extravaganza.

RAVENNA.

A Reminiscence.

Five years ago last Thursday there occurred at Springfield the grandest patriotic gathering in the history of Illinois. It was to sustain the government in the hour of its sorest trial. The leading men of our State were present and took part in its proceedings. Speeches were made from five different stands. But the most interesting part of the meeting was the reading of a letter written by President Lincoln to Hon. James C. Conkling, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. The latter was in Mr. Lincoln's best vein. It proceeded at length to vindicate the measures and efforts of his administration to restore the Union, and closed with congratulations for what had thus far been done to that end. He said:

"The signs look better. The Father of Waters again goes unvexed to the sea. Thanks to the great Northwest for it. Nor yet wholly to them. Three hundred miles up they met New England, Empire, Keystone and Jersey, hewing their way right and left. The Sunny South, too, in more colors than one, also lent a hand on the spot. Their part of the history was jotted down in black and white. The job was a great national one; and let none be banned who bore an honorable part in it. And while those who have cleared the great river may well be proud, even that is not all.

"It is hard to say that anything has been more bravely and better done than at Antietam, Murfreesboro, Gettysburg, and on many [illegible]

[illegible] fields of lesser note. Thanks to all. For the great Republic—for the principle it lives by and keeps alive—for man's vast future—thanks to all.

"Peace does not seem so distant as it did. I hope it will come soon, and come to stay; and so come as to be worth the keeping in all future time. It will then have been proved that among freemen there can be no successful appeal from the ballot to the bullet; and that they who take such appeal are sure to lose their case and pay the cost.

"And then there will be some black men who can remember, that with silent tongue and clinched teeth and steady eye and well poised bayonet, they have helped mankind on to this great consummation; while, I fear, there will be some white ones unable to forget that with malignant heart and deceitful speech they strove to hinder it.

"Still let us not be over sanguine of a speedy final triumph, never doubting that a just God, in His own good time, will give us the rightful result."

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby at the Instance of the National Central Committee Goes South to Organize Colored Seymour and Blair Clubs.

From the Toledo Blade.

POST OFFICE, CONFEDERIT X ROADS, }
(Wich is in the State of Kentucky,) }
August 27, 1868. }

The National Central Committee, havin notified me that I cood either pay an assessment uv $50 toward defrayin the expenses uv the campane, or go South and organize colored Seymour and Blare clubs, I decided to do the latter for obvus reasons, wich are:

1. The entire community in wich I reside ain't got thirty dollars, cepting Bascom and Pennibacker, wich, bein distillers and grocery keepers, hev naturally absorbed all the capital uv the place.

2. I am fond uv travel, for elsewhere I find unpleased fields and pasters fresh, I find men uv wich I hev never borrowed, and whose nachers hev never bin soured by unfurchnit lendins. I hev notist that I hev allus done better wher I aint so well known. My zeal rather wears out my friends.

For these reasons I went. My first stoppin place wuz in Western Tennessee, and my success wuz glorious. I made known my bizniss to the leadin Demokrats, and they took hold uv the idee with alacrity. Every man uv em put on his gray uniform, as they allus do when they embark into a politikle enterprise that their Dimocrisy may not be questioned, and sallied out with me to electioneer the niggers wich were employed onto their plantashens. Their method wuz short, decisive and effective. The niggers wuz mildly but firmly given the choice betwixt jinin a Seemore and Blare club, and attendin it to hear me speak, or being discharged from their employment. Ez the planters hev a jokeler way uv shootin at site all the niggers who heevnt any employment, the alternative mite be considered equivalent to death, and with an alacrity wich I didn't expect, they all jined and all come to the meetin in the evenin. One nigger, when I wuz half thro speakin got up and left, sayin ez he went that he wanted to work, hed jined the club, and wuz willin to be a conservative nigger to hold his place, but, ez for hearin me clean thro, he'd be —. They wood hev finisht him on the spot, but I bade em forbear. That nigger's vote is shoor, and I don't mind the insult he put onto me. "Let him go," I sed, "we hev no votes to spare, and sence Bookanon's time we hevn't bin able to vote ded men to any extent." Let Horasho Seemore, ef he is elected, remember this thotfulness and self-sacrifis. Sich qualities wood shine at the head uv the Post Offis Department. I merely throw this hint out by the way.

The next pint I struck wuz a cheerful village uv perhaps a thousand people. Here I found a better sperit prevailin than I cood hev hoped for. The druggist and grocers were all Democrats of the straightest sect, hevin every one uv them served in the Confedrit army. They were delighted at the movement. Not five minits after I hed made known my bizness a nigger come into a drug store uv wich the likker (which was kept for medisinel purposes only) sooted me, askin for some calomel and quinine, wich is the standard remedy among the niggers here for ague, the whites yoosin quinine and whiskey for the same disease, wich they take, omittin the quinine.

"Shel yoo vote for Seemore and Blare?" quoth the patriotic druggist. "Are you willin to become a conservative nigger and jine a conservative nigger Seemore and Blare club?"

"No sah!" replied the obtoose Ethiopian.

"Then, my buck, you can't hev no medicine at this shop."

"But my children must hev it," replied the nigger.

"It makes no difference. We can't furnish medicines to Radikels. We can't furnish niggers who ain't willin to vote with us who protected em in their infancy and workt em for their own good in their maturer years with remedies either vegitable or mineral. Jine the club or no quinine."

Ez a matter uv course the nigger listened to reason. He wuz to wunst convinced that the Radikels wuz opposed to his interests in all respex, and he jined. They were thoro in their Democracy in that place. They determined to hev perfeck yoonanimity in ther vote at the polls, and the three or four niggers wich positively refoozed to jine they hung, together with two white Ohio farmers and one white Pennsylvany blacksmith, wich, persisted in ther "loyal" (ez they called it) principles. It hed an excellent persuasive effeck upon the remaining ones. They come in handsome, and jined without a murmur.

The next place I visited wuz a smaller village, one wich reely gladdened my eye to approach. In this class uv towns there is less uv that cold formality wich caracterize more densely populated seckshuns. In sich places yoo find the troo gushin child uv nacher. It is a splendid corn-growing seckshun, wich soil is perkoolyerly favorable to Democracy. In fact, corn and Democracy is inseparable, and our largest majorities is allus where there is the best and most luxuriant corn. The distillers convert the corn into whiskey, and the whiskey converts original men into Democrats, and thus its plane sailin. It takes three generashens at least to bring a people out uv whisky, and the state uv tooth shoes, pants busted in the seat, and winders stuft with old hat, which allus marks a strictly Democratic community. Its a singular fact that we never flourish in a soil adapted to wheat, wich ez railroads thro it. Wheat will make whiskey, but it is too fine flavored, and the facilities for gettin it to market makes it too high in price. The man who invinted railroads struck a blow at the hart uv the party. For our purposes we want a little of the fiery whiskey wich corn produces, and want that little strong. But this is a digression.

At this pint the enthoosiasm wuz unbounded. The Democrisy wuz all alive, but ther wasn't that docility among the niggers that I expected. These cusses, ez soon ez they saw me, and learned my bizniss, took to the woods, and we had to go after em to electioneer em, wich the Democrisy did, takin their dorgs with em. It wuz a cheerin site to see em follerin the black cusses thro the swamps, the moosic uv the yelpin uv the dorgs cheerin us on to our work. Two or three refoozed to be talked to, and their bodies, like John Brown's, wuz left a danglin in the air, while ther soles went a marchin on. We believe in every man a choosin for himself, and in the greatest freedom uv speech and opinion, providin allus ther aint nothin incenjary in it. Ez everythin that's sed agin us we count incenjary it simplifies matters wonderfly.

I got one good meetin uv em, however, to wich I wuz indebted to a Noo York dry goods merchant, who is here makin a strenuous effort to re-establish his trade wickedly and croolly broken up by the wicked oppressors wich Linkin inaggerated by resistin the South in 1861. He is a conservative who is after trade, and consekently is willin to do anythin. He told me uv a nigger funeral to take place in the afternoon, and suggestid that a score uv us arm ourselves, surround em and keep em in whether or no, until I had made a speech. "So ankshus am I," he sed to a retailer uv dry goods, (it wuz dry goods he wuz sellin, by a singler coincidence) "for the success uv correct principles, that I will guard one uv the doors myself." And he did it, swearin at Yankees all the time, and pernouncin cow—"caow," the while. I notist it, but it mattered not to me. Why shood we be pertikler, ez to the tools we yoose? When we shake hands with sich, can't we put on gloves?

We surrounded the church and notified em that they coodn't pass till we wuz thro, and I commenced my speech and spoke it thro. I insisted that their interests lay with their kind, good masters—that they hed bin greviously deceeved in spozin that there wuz any antagonism between the races. Who, I askt, gave the colored man the right to vote in Noo York? The Dimocrisy. Who gave the colored man the rite to stay in Ohio? The Dimocrisy. What Vice President hed a nigger or rather's colored woman for a wife, wich wood hev been mistress uv the White House hed the President been a Republikin, and consequently worth our while to assassinate him? Richard M. Johnson, a Dimocrat. Who hev bin—

At this pint a pert mulatto remarked that he hed a word to say, and I gave place to him. He wuz himself a conservative nigger uv the most conservatevest kind. He shood vote with his white brothers cheerfully, but not for the reasons wich the speaker (meanin me) hed given. He shood do it from a higher, holier motive than any advanced. He should do from motives uv consanguinity. He hed allus bin a humble nigger, bleevin himself to be one uv an inferior race, but sence he hed been free he hed bin searchin his pedigree. He hed been agreeably surprized. He found he hed the best blood uv Virginny coursin thro his veins. The Confederit candidate for Congris wuz his half brother, hallelooyah, and he wuz closely related to two-thirds uv all sed candidates' supporters, bless de Lord, and uv course he'd vote for him, for de man that woodn't take car uv his own blood is wuss nor an infidel. He felt grateful to the Conservative candidate's family. Troo, he wuz half nigger, but he prided hisself on the tother half. He felt all the pride uv race uv wich hed heerd so much. His ancestors (on his fadder's side) hed bin probably the comrades uv Washington and he woodn't degrade hisself by mixen with men uv no family from the North. He wuz poor, but his projenitors (on his fadder's side) wuz gentlemen, bress de Lord, and he stood on blood.

And the niggers, bustin with lafter, at the rage wich they saw depicted onto the countenances uv their white frends, got up to leave. We tried to stop em, so that I cood speak further, but ez they hed more revolvers than we hed, and didn't appear to be disinclined to yoose em, we didn't attempt force. The most uv these niggers had bin in the servis, and you can't make men docile who hev borne arms. I shel continyoo my work, however, never mindin these temporary backsets.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.

(Wich is Postmaster.)

Progress of the Pacific Railroad.

The San Francisco *Bulletin*, of August 30, says: "The Central Pacific Railroad is completed to a point 383 miles east of Sacramento, and nearly 400 miles from San Francisco. On the 19th inst., over six miles of track were laid. This beats the best work ever done on the Union Pacific, and we are promised that seven miles shall be laid in one day, if necessary to keep the palm for the California company. Probably at least eight or ten miles of track per day is now being regularly laid by the two companies. Eight days ago, about 717 miles remained to be built between the termini of the Central and Union Pacific. If only six miles of track per day has been laid, this distance is reduced to 669 miles." At this rate of track-laying, only 100 miles of track [illegible] It is safe to assume that there will be at least thirty additional working days before winter sets in; and these will give 360 miles additional, [illegible], leaving only 287 [illegible] Difficult as it [illegible] the great fact, there should be [illegible] that by the 4th of July next the [illegible] from New York to San Francisco may be made entirely by rail.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN TENNESSEE.

A Deadly Quarrel among Neighbors—One Man Killed and Seven Severely Wounded.

A terrible tragedy occurred at Poplar Corner, Tenn., on Tuesday evening of last week, in which John Boykin, a young man twenty years old, was instantly killed, his brother, Frank Boykin, and David Winsett, mortally wounded, and four others of the [illegible] severely hurt. The contending parties were neighbors, and the difficulty began in the early part of July, growing out of an indecent remark made by Frank Boykin respecting a young lady, Miss Adams, who at the time was under the protection and in the company of W. J. N. Wilburn. Wilburn was escorting the young lady home from church at the time of Boykin's insulting remarks, and, on reaching the lady's house, Boykin waited until Wilburn came out, when he opened a rapid fire on him from his pistol. None of the shots took effect, but Boykin from that time kept himself concealed until Tuesday, the day of the fight. In the mean time Wilburn had obtained a warrant for his arrest, and his brother, Jeff Wilburn, not a regular officer, was deputized to serve the warrant. The latter met Boykin on Tuesday, and arrested him without difficulty, and intrusted him to an associate while he procured assistance from the neighboring church, at Poplar Corner, at which a large religious meeting was in progress, to take him before a magistrate.

Boykin was, however, rescued by his friends during Wilburn's absence, and nothing further was done in the matter until late in the afternoon, when the four Boykin brothers, with their mother, a little sister aged twelve years, and a young man, a relative named Clay Jelks, left the church and started home, John Boykin riding in a buggy with his mother and sister. All the others were mounted. They had gone but a short distance when, on looking back, they saw they were being pursued by Jeff Wilburn, with several others, consisting of George Stovall, John Stovall, Ham Hellebower, Lee Cole, and David G. Winsett, all of whom had been summoned by Wilburn to assist in the arrest of Frank Boykin. When the pursuing party rode up John Boykin sprang from the buggy and confronted Wilburn, declaring that none but a regular officer should arrest his brother. By this time both parties had dismounted and stood with pistols drawn, ready for the fight. It is said that John Boykin made the first aggressive movement in attempting to shoot Jeff Wilburn. With pistol presented in Wilburn's face and in the act of shooting, several shots, simultaneously or in very rapid succession by Wilburn's friends, pierced John Boykin's brain, and he fell dead within a few feet of the buggy in which his mother and sister were sitting. The firing then became general on both sides. In the midst of the dreadful melee the little sister of John Boykin pressed her way among the combatants to the spot where her brother fell; caring naught for the deadly missiles that filled the air, she tenderly raised his head and uttered a sister's sad and mournful plaint over his lifeless form.

The scene where the fight took place was a narrow country road, or rather lane, and those engaged were in such close quarters that the faces of several were blackened and burnt with powder. After the first fire Wilburn's men began to withdraw from the contest, until, at last, he was the only one of his party left on the ground. James Boykin and Jeff Wilburn are said to have fought with desperation; confronting each other at the distance of only a few paces, they kept up the fight until the pistols of both were exhausted.

The list of casualties footed up one killed, one mortally and one slightly wounded on the Boykin side, and four wounded, one mortally, on the Wilburn side. All the survivors, except the two unhurt Boykin brothers, were arrested on the next morning, and released on giving bonds for appearance. There is no probability that the case will ever come to trial, or that any of the parties will be legally dealt with. The Boykin party are all rebels, and the political hostility greatly increased the bitterness of the affair.

OPEN WAR IN ARKANSAS.

The Rebel Democracy Acting Under Frank Blair's Letter.

Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

LITTLE ROCK, August 29.

There are not only rumors of war, but there is actual war in reconstructed Arkansas. Conway, Perry, and Columbia Counties are in open rebellion; the civil authorities are defied, and are wholly powerless. A court was broken up in Conway and a general onslaught was made on Union men. Finally the rebels proposed to desist, if the Union men would surrender their arms until after the election. This was refused, and the disarming commenced, which was resisted by the Union men, and a fight ensued. The rebels had greatly the advantage in numbers, and were being reinforced from other counties, and the Union men were falling back, but fighting considerably. Firing was heard at Lewisburg all day Tuesday. A colored man announced himself for Grant in Columbia County, and was taken to the woods in open day and literally shot to pieces by about 150 white rebels. They returned, boasting of the act and defied the civil officers to arrest any one for killing a "nigger." The Circuit Judge and all other Union men have been compelled to flee for their lives. Several colored men have been murdered in Lafayette County, and Dr. Johnson, Union member of the Legislature from Mississippi County, was assassinated by the rebels as he returned from the Congressional Convention. Senators Wheeler and Butler, who were victims of attempted assassination at the hands of the rebels will recover. The rebel speakers and press advise the murder of Union men, especially if they are from the North. About half of the rebels are as enthusiastic for war as they were in 1861. They publicly announce that the Northern Democrats will help them this time, and that the war will principally be in the North. Blair's letter has done much to produce this condition of things, and the ignorant, deluded creatures feel confident that the Democrats will help them out, and that the rebellion will yet succeed. Governor Clayton has published a proclamation warning the Democracy to desist, and after he has exhausted all peaceful means he will suppress the rebellion at all hazards.

CONTEST FOR AN HEIRESS.

The Suit of Dr. S. E. McKinley, at Louisville, for the Possession of his Daughter—The Doctor Fails to Appear, and the Suit is Indefinitely Postponed.

From the New Albany (Ind.) Commercial, Sept. 5.

We made mention, on Saturday last, of a suit brought by Dr. S. E. McKinley, formerly of this city, against the Superior of the Ursuline Academy of Louisville, for the possession of his daughter, left by him in the academy in 1867. The child is held by the Superior on account, as she alleges, of the drunkenness of the father and his inability to have charge of her. It also appears that the aunt of the little girl has written to the Superior, requesting her to contest McKinley's right to the possession of the child, and stating her (the aunt's) intention to visit Louisville for the purpose of taking the child home with her to Louisiana, and rearing her as her station and her prospective wealth demand she should be reared.

The girl, whose name is given by her father as E. J. Lyon McKinley, is about twelve years old, and will, upon the death of her grandmother, inherit an estate valued at half a million of dollars. McKinley's habits are very intemperate, it is said. While he resided in New Albany he bore this reputation, and was arrested once or twice for brutally beating his children.

The suit was called in the Circuit Court at Louisville yesterday, but McKinley failed to appear, and it was indefinitely postponed. The statement made by a Louisville paper that the Superior of the Ursuline Academy was detaining the child with a view of getting her inheritance for the academy, is utterly without foundation. The Superior has held the child, and resisted McKinley's efforts to get her in his possession, solely at the request of the child's aunt and other relatives in Louisiana. And in so doing, all who know the facts in reference to McKinley will honor her. She deserves the highest praise, instead of censure, for her conduct in the matter.

FATAL AFFRAY.

Two Men Stabbed—The Criminal in Jail.

From the Peoria Democrat, Sept. 5.

A terrible affray occurred in the usually quiet little city of Delavan, Tazewell County, on Tuesday evening last, which terminated in the death of one of the parties principally concerned. It appears that, several years ago, a misunderstanding took place in a ball-room between George W. Peppers and William Berry, which, though it did not then culminate in actual violence, has been brewing ever since, partaking much of the character of a Corsican vendetta. Words ensued that a meeting between the parties has seldom taken place without high words, and in some cases threats.

On Tuesday last both attended the meeting at Delavan, and called to hear Hon. R. F. Edwards. After the speech was ended and the crowd began to disperse, Peppers went into a saloon with a friend for a glass of beer. They drank, and Peppers then observed that his ancient foe was in the room. He approached him, and asked him if he had said certain offensive words concerning him, which he repeated. The reply was that he had. Angry words ensued, and at last Peppers struck Berry, who then drew a knife and cut his antagonist across the abdomen in such a manner that his bowels protruded. In endeavoring to separate the combatants, Mr. N. Caswell received a severe cut across the arm, just above the wrist, which will probably render him a cripple for life. For this Berry was arrested, and had an examination, and was bound over to answer in the sum of $800.

Peppers has since died, and Berry is in Pekin jail awaiting examination. There is great excitement in Delavan, and at one time fears were entertained that violence might be offered.

Richardson's new life of Grant contains the following incident of camp life in Virginia: "One afternoon a long, gaunt civilian, wearing garments of rusty black and a stove-pipe hat, walking up in the rear of headquarters, was accosted by a hostler:

Hostler (gruffly). "Keep out of here."

Visitor. "Isn't this General Grant's tent?"

Hostler. "Yes."

Visitor (striding forward). "Well, I reckon he will let me inside."

Hostler. "You will soon find out!"

As he neared the tent, a guard mistook him for an agent of the Sanitary or Christian Commission:

Guard. "No Sanitary folks allowed inside!"

Visitor. "I guess General Grant will see me."

Guard. "I can't let you pass, but I'll send him your name. What is it?"

Visitor. "Abraham Lincoln."

He was allowed to pass in.

LAW RECORD.

Resumption of Business in all the Courts.

Proceedings in Bankruptcy—The Debts of a Speculator: Also His Assets.

Divorce Wanted After Thirty-Three Years' Marriage.

Proceedings in the several courts are somewhat retarded this year by the meeting of the Supreme Court of the State at the time when it has been usual for lawyers to return from the summer's vacation to take before the inferior tribunals. In one instance there is an accidental cause for a few days' delay, but if that delay did not take place there would be but little progress made with the business, while the first call of the calendar at Ottawa is in course. The United States, Superior, Recorder's and County Courts were in session yesterday, and each did some business. The business of the County Court relates to the tax list, or rather to the delinquents under it; that of the Recorder's Court had quite a regard to matters criminal, both as to the public and the private social relation. The United States Court had no case, except for bankrupts. The Superior Court made a hodgepodge, but reached but one conclusion.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

In the Circuit Court, no orders of record were made. In the District Court, the orders were confined to matters

IN BANKRUPTCY.

The following proceedings are recorded:

Denial of Bankruptcy—William H. Delaney, of Chicago.

Petition Dismissed—J. E. Harris, of DeKalb County.

Amendment Allowed—J. B. Van Doren, of Hyde Park.

Adjudications—N. C. Myers, of Chicago; Ralph Peddy and Abraham Reinhard.

Assignments—Samuel W. Dodgson, of Ottawa; James and Caleb Ochick, of Rock Island; Philip Lechtenstadt, of Chicago; Andrew Hanna, Jr., of Chicago; John W. Waughop, of Chicago; William B. Callender, of Chicago; Volney A. Marsh, of Chicago; Denis E. Carroll, of Chicago; Homer C. Hunt, of Chicago; Alonzo Cutler, of Chicago; George L. Sumner, of Chicago.

NEW PETITIONS.

1,180. George A. Knapp, of Chicago. Indebtedness: To United States for taxes of 1867 (due at Columbus, O.), $98.22; notes 5 by chattel mortgage on furniture, $610; unsecured debts, $2,151.71; total liabilities, $2,870.93. Assets: Household furniture in residence No. 211 West Lake street, valued by debtor at $2,000.00, subject to a mortgage for $610; clothing of debtor, $60.75; of his wife, $50; of his children, $15; books, &c., $10.

1,181. Peter W. Naubauchen, of Aurora, Kane County, lately a partner with one J. Klinger and now a carpenter. Indebtedness, $1,050.75. Assets: Furniture, $250.00; clothing of himself, wife and four children, $165; sewing machine, school books and tools, $200.

1,182. Samuel S. Bylington, of Galena. Liabilities: Unsecured, $3,064.71. Assets: Wearing apparel, $100.

1,183. Richard B. Trueway, of Chicago. This debtor represents the following liabilities: Due on grain contracts, $26,359; due for money borrowed, $12,093; due to a former partner on an accounting, $10,000; due for legal services, $100; total indebtedness, $50,520. Assets: Furniture in his rooms at No. 78 Ontario street, with eight carpets, $797; two suits of clothes $100; one dozen family pictures, $12; one hundred school books $50; family library of 300 volumes, $100. Total, $959, be ing about one-sixty-seventh part of the liabilities, but being also claimed as exempt from seizure or sale.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Court not in session and not due to be convened until the third Monday of the month.

NEW SUITS.

22,992. Morton Redmond et al. (Redmond & Co.) vs. S. A. Michael, of Christian County. Assumpsit. Damages, $500.

22,993. Porter Fairfax, & Co., for the use of Citizens' Bank of Louisville, Kentucky vs. Daniel G. Parker & Co. Attachment against non residents. Indebtedness claimed to amount to $315.57.

SUPERIOR COURT.

The September term of the Superior Court opened yesterday, but whether from want of time or lack of diligence, the cleansing of the Court rooms was not complete; the chambers were in no condition for the prosecution of business. In view of this state of the case, the common law branch was adjourned over until Monday morning next.

Some orders, of course, were however entered by Judge Jameson. These were only, however, orders regulating litigation through the intricacies of pleading.

IN CHANCERY.

One decree was made. It had relation to a proceeding commenced on the same day, the question of the sale, for his support, and for the support of his family, of the real estate of an insane man resident at Boston. The case was

Petition of William S. Leland, guardian of John C. Dodge, an insane person, (see new suit No. 22,550 below.) Decree of sale.

Francis Wiggand et als. vs. Edward Goodkind et als. Injunction dismissed at complainants' cost.

John P. Donlin et als. vs. James Kelly et al. Bill. Demurrer withdrawn and answer filed instanter.

Maria Mann vs. James Mann. Proceeding for divorce, instituted August 18. Time to plead extended three weeks.

Edward J. Smith et als. vs. George J. Smith et als. Petition for partition. Thirty days allowed to respondent, Fred. Krumdiek, in which to plead.

Nathan W. Watson vs. Lucille E. Alexander. Bill. Defendant, James Watson, allowed to first day of October term, in which to plead.

Alpheus C. Badger vs. Elijah K. Hubbard et als. Bill. Time to plead extended to ten days.

NEW SUITS.

22,546. Petition of John Jones, guardian, to sell real estate. The minor is one Perry W. Donner, heir at-law of his father, who died intestate, in this city, December 5, 1858. As such heir he is the owner of an undivided third of part of lot 4, block 36, School Section Addition, corner of Monroe and LaSalle streets, subject to a dower estate. The property has been sold for taxes and there are no funds to raise the lien; there is also an existing indebtedness to the guardian for support. Hence sale is asked.

22,547. Burkhard Steele vs. David England. Ejectment for lots 1 and 2, block 17, railroad addition to Harlem, with improvements.

22,548. Wesley Polk vs. Edward Friend. Ejectment for the east half of northeast quarter, and the west half of northeast quarter of section 21, 42, east 3d P. M.

22,549. Adeline Webb vs. William M. Webb. Bill for divorce. The complainant alleges in her bill that she married the respondent on the 20th day of April, 1835, at Salina, Onondaga County, N. Y.; that they lived together until August 1st last, eight years of the time in this county. Four children are living as the fruits of the marriage, the eldest aged thirty years, the next, a married woman, aged twenty-seven, and the others respectively of the ages of twenty-five and twenty years. It is charged against the husband that he has of late years been guilty of adultery. It is also said of him that of late years he has greatly neglected to provide for his family, and has hardly taken care of himself, but has been guilty of extreme cruelty toward her, frequently expressing the wish that she were dead, and by a general course of ill-treatment making it, as she believes, unsafe for her to live with him.

22,550. Petition of William S. Leland, guardian of John C. Dodge, an insane person, to sell real estate. The petitioner is a resident of Boston, Mass., duly appointed to the guardianship of the insane man. The property is the S. W. quarter of the S. E. quarter of N. W. quarter of Section 8, and west half of N. W. quarter of S. E. quarter of N. W. quarter of Section 8, all in Township 38, N. R. 14 E. 3d P. M.

22,551. Charles F. Hall vs. Frank Tallmadge. Assumpsit. Damages, $250. Suit brought on note of $160.53.

22,552. Henry W. Niebert vs. John Spaid. Attachment as against a non-resident. Indebtedness declared at $216 for merchandise.

22,553. Thomas Westall vs. Charles T. Bogue. Replevin of plumbers' wares, &c.

22,554. Application of Clarissa A. McCallum, guardian, to sell real estate. The petitioner is residing in Oswego, N. Y., and has the guardianship of the heirs-at-law of Duncan McCallum, lately of this city, who died intestate February 21, 1867. The property is lots 1, 2, 3, and south 10 feet of lot 4, block 29, and lot 11, block 31, Duncan's Addition.

22,555. Patrick C. Healey vs. Daniel R. Brant. Trover. Damages laid at $1,000.

RECORDER'S COURT.

The September term of this court came on yesterday. Owing to the unavoidable absence of the Hon. W. K. McAllister, upon a day when a grand jury should have been drawn, there was some delay in the progress of business. The many cases awaiting action demanded that a grand jury should be empanelled and a special venire issued. It was speedily returned, and Mr. Reuben Taylor was entrusted with the foremanship. There are upwards of 200 criminal charges to be presented to the consideration of this body, which, having installed itself into its quarters, on yesterday heard only five causes. The business of the day was mostly devoted to matters.

IN CHANCERY.

Mary Hayes vs. Daniel Hayes. Bill for divorce filed May 5th, and referred July 9th. The complainant testified that she has resided in Chicago since a year ago last April, and that she was married at Niagara Falls, N. Y., to the defendant, on the 31st day of March, 1864; that in January, 1866, he deserted her at Lockport, N.Y., leaving her destitute, with a child then a little over one year of age, which is now living. She had him, at the time, arrested for not supporting her, when he ran away. Mary Ann Willett of No. 37 Chicago avenue, testified as to an acquaintance with the parties, and to the fact of complainant's residence here, as well as to the fact of desertion. Decree awarded.

Christian Peterson vs. Jacobine Peterson. Divorce. Default after personal service and reference.

Frank Wadsworth vs. Samuel W. Wadsworth. Divorce. Default, after constructive service, and reference.

Joanna Stanisle vs. Louis F. Stanisle. Proceedings for divorce. Dismissed at complainant's cost.

L. J. J. Nissen vs. T. Eugene Comisti and wife. Bill transferred to Superior Court.

COMMON LAW.

Thomas Bligh vs. George Wilson. Trespass. Transferred to Superior Court.

Charles Thayer vs. Nathaniel J. Brown. Debt. Transferred to Circuit Court.

NEW SUITS.

3,127. City vs. Florence Doolin. Defendant's appeal from a Police Court fine of $10, on charge of disorderly conduct.

3,128. Same vs. Edward Donohue. Appeal as above, with Edward Kehoe, surety.

3,129. Same vs. James Fitz. Defendant's appeal from a Police Court fine of $50, imposed for disorderly conduct.

3,130. Same vs. Christopher Just. Defendant's appeal from a Police Court fine of $25, on charge of disorder.

3,131. Same vs. James Kelly. Appeal as above; fine, $10.

3,132. Same vs. Patrick O'Connor. Appeal as above.

3,133. Same vs. Dennis O'Callaghan. Appeal as above, the charge also including resistance to a policeman.

3,134. Same vs. John Schickel. Defendant's appeal from a Police Court fine of $20, for violation of city ordinance in refusing to kill, after proper notice, a dog which had bitten a neighbor, who was not a trespasser upon the defendant's premises when he was bitten.

3,135. Same vs. John Scannel. Defendant's appeal from a Police Court fine of $10. Edward Kehoe, bondsman.

3,136. Caty Vinchgore, by her next friend, John Buck, vs. James Groslic. Assumpsit. Damages, $5,000.

The People ex rel. Margaret O'Connell vs. Superintendent of Reform school. *Habeas corpus* for the release of Patrick O'Connell, child of the relator, who was committed by Milliken, Justice, October 19, 1866. The point raised is that the act of 1863, under which the commitment was made, was unconstitutional.

Desperate Stabbing Affray.

A stabbing affray, which is likely to end fatally to one of the parties engaged, occurred in the North Division at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The assailant's name is Jacob Bellinger, alias Burjeck; the name of the other, who is a youth aged 18 years, is Peter Herman. The facts of the case, so far as learned, are as follows: Bellinger and Herman had had some previous misunderstanding, which seemed to produce a mutual ill-feeling. Near midnight on Sunday they met in a saloon on Church street, where a slight altercation took place between Bellinger and another peddler, whose name is better known by the cognomen "Peanuts." During the altercation, Bellinger intimated that he felt a desire to cut somebody's heart out before he went home, but little notice was taken of this expressed intention. The boy then left the saloon and went to another beer shop, where he was shortly afterwards joined by Herman and Bellinger. The former told Herman it was time for him to be in bed, and in a few minutes after the three started homewards together. On the way, the boy employed himself in catching up several snails, one being at the window of a house, to ask about the old Dutchman who lived there had slept long enough. When Bellinger's house, No. 91 North avenue, was reached, the [illegible] and entered into conversation, in the course of which Bellinger said to the boy that if he had rapped at his window in the same way, he would [illegible] [illegible]

CHICAGO IRON COMPANY.

A New Branch of Manufacture in the Garden City.

Chicago will start on a new era in manufacturing history when the works of the Iron Company have commenced [illegible] great difficulty hitherto, in the [illegible] iron in Chicago, is that the [illegible] suitable for the purpose [illegible] a process that will obviate this [illegible] been discovered. Not even [illegible] it will be cheaper to bring coal [illegible] [illegible] than to carry our Lake Superior [illegible] Pennsylvania and then bring it back.

On the corner of [illegible] and [illegible] streets the buildings are in process of erection [illegible] [illegible]. These will form the [illegible] "Chicago Iron Company," [illegible] making and furnishing iron of a good quality and at a cheaper rate than [illegible] [illegible] quite extensive, are now [illegible] casting house is 100 feet by [illegible] 90 feet high, and will be covered [illegible] In it will be two furnaces, [illegible] which is nearly ready for [illegible] room will contain [illegible] 100 feet long and 60 feet wide, and [illegible] enough iron ore and fuel to run the [illegible] twelve days. A track of the [illegible] Louis Railroad [illegible] front of the casting house, and will [illegible] [illegible] boilers, each 40 feet in length [illegible]

The furnaces are fifty feet in height and three feet in diameter at the top, and [illegible] feet at the top. They are supported by [illegible] columns ten feet high. They are [illegible] brick, one and a half feet in length [illegible] inches wide at the point and [illegible] the base. There are laid [illegible] back of this is a layer of [illegible] equal distance from this is a [illegible] sand is tightly packed on each side [illegible] common brick, and the furnace is [illegible] feet thick. At the top of the furnace [illegible] door, in which are thrown the ore and [illegible] the top of the iron column is the [illegible] [illegible], which is of [illegible] [illegible]. In this is the [illegible] which the melted iron runs, and [illegible] in a stream into little canals all around [illegible] where it lies until it is cool.

The "blast" will be of hot air, heated [illegible] pressure of 600 degrees. The cool [illegible] into a furnace full of iron pipes, [illegible] has to travel through 500 feet of [illegible] most a white heat, and the engine [illegible] to force this air through the [illegible] into the furnaces.

It is the intention of the company [illegible] bituminous coal, or "coking," [illegible] be started with Pittsburgh coke, [illegible] are under way the Wilmington coal [illegible]. Should it prove successful it will prove [illegible] saving, and cheapen iron considerably [illegible] market. But should the company be [illegible] import coal and coke, they can [illegible] nish iron at from $5 to $7 [illegible] cheaper than it can now be obtained [illegible] reason that at Pittsburgh the same ore [illegible] that is employed here, and the [illegible] current of transportation, as ore is [illegible] and back here as iron; while the [illegible] of coal is but an inconsiderable item in [illegible] cost. It is to be hoped, however, that the Wilmington coal can be used. It is expected [illegible] company will commence operations by [illegible] ber 15.

Bridgeport is destined to become a great manufacturing region—its docks and railroad [illegible], and the cheapness of land, offering [illegible] inducements. Chisholm's Rolling Mill, [illegible] and important establishment, has been in operation. But a few rods from the works [illegible] described, an extensive rail factory is [illegible] built, and other similar enterprises will doubtless spring up, attracted by the means of [illegible]. The future of Chicago as a manufacturing [illegible] very hopeful.

NEWSBOYS' AND BOOTBLACKS' HOME.

Meeting of the Managers—Reports of Officers—The New Building.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Newsboys' and Bootblacks' Home was held yesterday afternoon at No. [illegible] Wells street, Mr. J. C. Dore in the chair.

The Ladies' Committee reported the receipt of $600 as proceeds from a strawberry festival [illegible] for the benefit of the home.

The Superintendent presented his report, which showed that the sum of $799.61 had been received during the last three months. Of this amount $[illegible] had been received from the [illegible]. Three hundred and eighty-two dollars [illegible] collected by Mr. Dickinson. Four hundred [illegible] eight dollars and seventy-eight cents [illegible] expended for home expenses, and $[illegible] Superintendent's use. During the period [illegible] nine new inmates had been admitted, and seven had been returned.

The Treasurer reported that the sum of $[illegible] had been received by him during the past [illegible] months. Of this amount all had been [illegible] except $[illegible], which was now in [illegible].

Messrs. Bouton, Kimball and [illegible] were appointed as the Executive Committee for the next three months.

The President reported that the sum of [illegible] had been subscribed toward the purchase [illegible] for the erection of a building for the [illegible]. He deemed it well that the amount [illegible] would be required for the erection [illegible] building as would answer the purpose [illegible]. Already a lot on Quincy street, between [illegible] and Wells street, having a front of [illegible] been secured. [illegible] thought that the amount [illegible] the enterprise [illegible] of its success, and [illegible] believed that the entire amount would be [illegible] forthcoming.

Mrs. Sexton and Mrs. Burns were appointed a committee to consider the advisability of [illegible] ing for a festival or entertainment in behalf of the home.

The meeting then adjourned.

PRESENT QUARTERS.

The building now occupied by the [illegible] until recently been used as a church [illegible] people. Its small size is a great objection [illegible] spite of this difficulty, the interior has been [illegible] and neatly arranged, and much good has been accomplished. There are accommodations [illegible] ty-eight inmates, ten more than slept in the [illegible] on Sunday night. When the new building shall have been completed, the home [illegible] be in a condition to supply a much needed [illegible].

AMUSEMENTS.

BATEMAN'S OPERA BOUFFE.—The sale of [illegible] for Mr. Bateman's season of opera bouffe commences to-morrow morning at nine o'clock at Crosby's Opera House. The very [illegible] at which the estimable and indefatigable proprietor of this delightfully pleasing musical entertainment issued as an [illegible] ment was such as to quicken public [illegible], but, so far as we can judge by the success [illegible] company, gives but an inadequate idea of [illegible] merits of the artists or of the manner [illegible] they interpret Offenbach. Mr. Bateman [illegible] ally introduced opera bouffe in this country, so profoundly was he impressed, while [illegible] with its attractive features that he not [illegible] termined to transplant the best artists to America, but resolved to surpass even Paris in the [illegible] of the costumes and the other accessories of the stage. His designs did not [illegible]. He determined that his [illegible] should be a perfect feature, and to make [illegible] selected the best voices to be found in [illegible] and not a few of them in number. He [illegible] ty of these under contract, which allows [illegible] place thirty-five in each of his companies [illegible] should be remembered that he has two [illegible] at every point. Mlle. Tostee is at the head of the one that will commence here to-morrow evening. She is one of the most [illegible] opera bouffe singers of the age, and her [illegible] before the public at once awakens [illegible] the mind of every spectator. Lively, [illegible] possessed and an admirable impersonator of burlesque, her critics find a hundred charming peculiarities and beauties in her style upon [illegible] discourse. She has been pronounced [illegible] Ristori of burlesque by the Montreal [illegible], lately, and from the *furore* that has [illegible] performances, there can be no doubt that her first visit to Chicago will prove a triumph. Second to her are two admirable vocalists, actresses who have delighted the [illegible] their fascinating abilities. One of [illegible] known to Chicago as Mlle. Lambele, [illegible] singing and beautiful person will be remembered. The other is Mlle. [illegible], whose success recently in Montreal [illegible] where, shows that she is one of the most brilliant *artistes*. Mlle. Mathilde, a popular singer and actress. Mr. Duchesne, tenor. He personates *Paris* in the opera of *Belle Helene*, and *Fritz*, in the [illegible] *La Grande Duchesse*. Neither of these have been presented in this city. [illegible] them were given last spring, but under [illegible] man's management the public are [illegible] works entire, with chorus, orchestra [illegible] practically as they are represented in [illegible]. Among the principals we must not omit the merits of Messrs. Leduc, Duchesne and [illegible], a trio never equalled for vocal power [illegible] with comic genius. They have made [illegible] wherever they have appeared. In fact, [illegible] as a whole is so complete that the works [illegible] bach will be given with the perfection [illegible] established Mr. Bateman's enterprise [illegible] to any other that has been known in [illegible] of musical enterprise in this country. [illegible] no doubt that the public are well [illegible] respect to the general merits of the [illegible] companies, but it should be well [illegible] the one to appear on Monday next is [illegible] that has created in New York a sensation [illegible] fashionable world that is wholly without [illegible].

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—Mr. Jefferson [illegible] upon the second week of his personation of *Rip Van Winkle* with unabated success, the [illegible] last evening, being overflowing. It will [illegible] on the boards all the week.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—"Foul Play" continues its second week with a repetition of [illegible] houses which marked its performance [illegible]. It will be kept on until further notice.

THE ITALIAN AND GERMAN OPERA.—Charles Lewis, the avant courier of [illegible], has arrived in the city, and we are [illegible] to speak officially of the season of [illegible] German opera which will really be the [illegible] of opera in the United States for the season. The artists are as follows:

Prima Donna, (Soprano)—Mme Agatha [illegible] (her first appearance in Chicago); [illegible] Johanna Rotter, Miss McCulloch, [illegible] Durand, (her first appearance in Chicago).

Prima Donna, (Mezzo Soprano)—Mme [illegible] Collins, Miss Jenny Apprl, (their first appearance in Chicago).

First Tenors—Signor P. Brignoli, Herr Theodore Habelmann, Herr Franz Cabrell, Sig. A. [illegible] cabere.

The celebrated Basso Buffo—Signor [illegible] Ronconi.

First Baritone and Basso—Signor C. Orlandini, Herr W. Formes, Sig. G. B. Antonucci, [illegible] Joseph Hermanns.

Secondary parts by Madame Salvi Reichardt, Herr Weinlich, Sig. [illegible].

Stage Manager—Sig. A. Dubreuil.

Conductors—Max Maretzek and Signor [illegible].

Leader of Orchestra—Bruno [illegible].

The repertoire is as follows: In German—*Martha*, *Fra Diavolo*, *Die Weisse Frau*, [illegible], and *Fidelio*. In Italian—[illegible], *Vespri Siciliani*, *Ernani*, *Don Giovanni*, [illegible] di Seviglia and L'Etoile du Nord.

The opera season will consist of twelve [illegible]. Italian opera every Monday, Wednesday and [illegible] day—German opera every Tuesday, Thursday, and [illegible], and matinees every Saturday. [illegible] prices of admission will be as follows: [illegible] admission, $1; secured seats, $[illegible]; family circle, 50 cents; private boxes, $[illegible]. Secured seats for the entire twelve nights, $[illegible]; secured seats for either the six Italian or six German opera nights $[illegible]; private boxes, [illegible]. The sale of [illegible] tickets will be open Monday, [illegible]. The sale of single tickets will [illegible] day, September 15th, [illegible] music store, Crosby's Opera House [illegible] regular sale for any night will [illegible] morning, September 15th, and all the [illegible] days.

THE MINSTRELS.—The Arlington troupe [illegible] for the fall and winter season [illegible] lington hall, corner of Clark and Monroe [illegible] to a full house, since the last appearance [illegible] houses in Chicago [illegible] added, and several new members have been [illegible].

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 7.

The withdrawal of the Traders' Insurance Company, of Chicago, from business is a matter of regret, because it was a company gotten up by some of the most respectable citizens of Chicago, had ample capital, and was in every way worthy of the confidence of the public. The business, however, was overdone. Great competition has made success difficult. This makes the sixth Chicago company that has been discontinued within three years, the others being the Union, the Packers', the Citizens', the Globe, and the Western Female, besides one, and possibly two, others whose present condition renders it probable that they will be wound up before the end of another year. The number that have failed to establish a permanent business during these three years is equal to half of the whole number of successful companies in the city. With one exception, these unsuccessful companies have been honestly—though in some instances not judiciously—managed, and the public has suffered no loss by them. While the public has suffered no loss, as far as any general State is concerned, [illegible] an [illegible] are governing the organization and management of companies is concerned, and while there has been any number of old charters for sale, under which dishonest men could fleece the public and still evade the penalty of the law for swindling, it is much to the credit of Chicago that there have been few attempts to impose upon the public. The same can hardly be said, however, for many of the insurance companies scattered throughout Illinois and Indiana. Many of them are but little better than the sham concerns which recently collapsed at Jersey City, and the dodges by which they manage to be able to swear that they have a large cash capital are as numerous as they are shrewd. Some have a "guaranteed capital," which the lawyers be secured by any legal process. Some borrow money for a few hours to swear by. Some have no other capital than the public credulity which is imposed on by the array of big names which represent "the chartered capital," or the amount which the Legislature has authorized them to have, if they can get it. It is a difficult and an interminable task to expose all the devices and ways of these bogus institutions, and there is no remedy for the evil, so far as Illinois is concerned, but insurance laws stringent as those of the State of New York, and the creation of the office of Insurance Commissioner, who shall have power to examine the books of companies, and call upon them to give the most unquestionable proof that they really own money or stocks, or other securities, which they, in too many instances, have only borrowed for a few hours. A committee of several members of the Board of Underwriters have prepared the draft of a law similar to that of New York, which they propose to get presented to the Legislature at its next session. In the meantime the *only* guide to what is a safe Western company must be the known character of the men who actually manage the company—the directors, and the Presidents, and Directors, though this is not always an infallible test. As a general rule the New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut companies are secure, because each of those States has insurance laws governing the organization of companies and requiring the deposit of securities—in proportion to their business—with the Insurance Commissioner of the State. These laws are rigidly enforced, and both the fire and life insurance companies of those States are as safe as law can make them.

The week opens with increased activity in the mercantile trade, and also in Money, though there was not so much doing in Grain, and owing to the advance in Lake Freights and a want of confidence in present Eastern quotations, prices were lower, and but little was taken for shipment.

Though some of the banks begin to feel greatly inconvenienced by the heavy calls which their customers in the grain trade are making on them, the general Money market can not be said to be stringent yet. Merchants in the grain trades are receiving large collections from the country, and it is the general testimony of the banks that they are having fewer calls for accommodation from that department of trade.

Balances to this class of accounts are also increasing, which allows the banks to turn nearly their whole available funds to the movement of grain. If, however, the aggregate daily receipts of grain increase—as they probably will—with the heavier receipts that are anticipated from Minnesota and Wisconsin, the market for Money may become very stringent by the middle of the month.

Currency was in abundant supply to-day, and the demand from the country was thought to be less than the average of last week. This has made a firmer market for Exchange, and none was offered for sale between banks to-day. The usual buyers and sellers were so wide apart in their views that no general quotation could be made. Counter rates remain at former figures, banks selling New York funds at par, and taking of their customers about as below:

	Dis.
New York drafts	[illegible]
Boston, demand drafts	[illegible]
Boston, sight drafts	[illegible]
Buffalo, grain bills with New York exchange	[illegible]
Buffalo, grain bills, without New York exchange	[illegible]
Oswego, grain bills	[illegible]
Montreal, demand drafts, with New York exchange	[illegible]

Prices of Government Securities show a general advance from the closing prices of Saturday, fluctuating as follows: [illegible]. The 10-40s and '81s remaining unchanged. The [illegible] are higher than either the new '65s or '67s, and the anomaly remains of the oldest and the lowest bonds being both higher than the intermediate dates. There is but little doing in this market.

The following were dealers' quotations for buying and selling here to-day:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1865 (new issue)	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1868	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 10-40s, (large ex-coup)	104¼	105
Compound Interest Notes—		
September	118	
October	117¾	
Local Stocks—		
Cook County 7s	[illegible]	
Chicago City 7s	97	

The buying rate for Gold here to-day was 144, and for Silver 134.

Bonds of '62 were quoted to-day in London at 73@73⅛.

The following telegraphic quotations show the range of Gold in New York to-day:

10:00 a. m.	144⅜	12:00 m.	144⅜
10:45 a. m.	144¼	1:00 p. m.	144⅜
11:00 a. m.	145	2:30 p. m.	144⅜
11:15 a. m.	144⅞	3:00 p. m.	144⅜
11:25 a. m.	144⅝	4:00 p. m.	144⅜
11:45 a. m.	144⅜		

The closing rates for Governments in New York, as compared with the last three days, were as follows:

	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.
Bonds of 1881	114	114	114	114
5-20s, 1862	113¾	[illegible]	113¾	113¾
5-20s, 1864	109⅛	[illegible]	109¾	109⅝
5-20s, 1865	111¼	[illegible]	111¾	111⅝
5-20s, 1865 (new)	108¾	[illegible]	108⅞	108⅞
5-20s, 1867	108¾	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40s	105⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s of '68		109⅛	[illegible]	109⅛

The following table shows all the quotations telegraphed to the West from New York up to 4 o'clock to-day for the leading Railway and Miscellaneous Stocks, as bid at the several boards of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Op'g	A. M.	2 P. M.	3 P. M.	Cl'g
Consolidated Gregory			400		
Canton			48½		
Cumberland			29		
Smith & Parmelee			[illegible]		
Western Union Tel.		35⅜	34⅞		34⅞
Quicksilver		20¼	[illegible]		
Pacific Mail		109½	108		
New York Central	130¾	130⅜	[illegible]		130½
Erie (common)	[illegible]	48⅞	[illegible]		
Hudson River		140½	[illegible]		
Phila. & Reading	91¼	91¼	91¼		91¼
Michigan Central		118¾			
Michigan Southern	85¾	85¼	85¾		
Illinois Central		145½			
Cleveland & Pitts.	87⅛	87¼	86¾		86⅞
Chicago & N. W.	82	82¼	81	81	
C. & N. W. (Pf'd)	86	87⅜	87¼	87	87¼
Cleveland & Toledo		103¼	103		
Rock Island	106⅝	106		106⅝	
Burlington & Quincy		160			
Toledo & Wabash			54¾		
P., Ft. W. & C.	109¾	[illegible]	109⅜		109⅞
C. & Alton (Com.)		[illegible]			
C. & A. Cert.		20	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Mil. & St. P. (Com.)		99		98½	
Mil. & St. P. (Pf'd)		91¼		90¼	
Adams' Express	51¼	50½	[illegible]		
Merch. U. Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
American Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Well, F. & Co.	26	25⅞	[illegible]		
United States	[illegible]	[illegible]			

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—MONEY—Easy at [illegible] per cent on call loans.

STERLING—Closed weak; opened at 110⅛, advanced to [illegible], fell to 109⅞, and closed at [illegible].

GOVERNMENTS—Quiet and steady.

[illegible]

Real Estate Transfers.

The following is a list of warrantee deeds conveying property within the city limits—filed for record on Monday, September 7th:

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 7.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past forty-eight hours:

[illegible]

[illegible]

the Courts.

[illegible]

NEWSBOYS' AND BOOTBLACKS' HOME.

Meeting of the Managers—Reports of Officers—The New Building.

[illegible]

CHICAGO IRON [illegible]

A New Branch of [illegible] in the Garden City.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

WOOL—Received, 161,770 lbs; shipped, 58,368 lbs. The market presented no new features aside from those already noted. Trade was reported moderately active, and with light stocks values rule firm and unchanged. Sales of 25,000 lbs medium washed at 37@40c; 3,000 lbs selected Wisconsin (fine condition) at 45c; 12,000 lbs unwashed at 27c. We quote from second hands as follows:

Fine Fleece, light and white	41@43c
Fine Fleece, light and dingy	[illegible]
Fine Fleece, oily and heavy	[illegible]
Medium Fleece, light and white	40@41c
Medium Fleece, fair condition	[illegible]
Coarse Fleece, light and white	40@41c
Coarse Fleece, fair condition	[illegible]
Unwashed, medium	[illegible]
Unwashed, fine	[illegible]
Tub Wools	[illegible]

LATEST MARKET NEWS

Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, Sept. 7—11:15 a. m.

United States Bonds, 73.

LONDON, Sept. 7—Evening.

Consols closed at 94; 5-20s at 71⅝; Atlantic & Great Western at 28⅝; Erie at 30⅛; Illinois Central at 91.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 7.

Five-twenties at 75⅝@75⅞.

PARIS, Sept. 7—Evening.

Bourse dull; rentes, 70 francs 55 centimes.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 7—11:15 a. m.

Breadstuffs—Unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 7—1:30 p. m.

Breadstuffs—Dull and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 7—5 p. m.

Cotton closed easier at the following prices: Middling uplands, 10⅞d; do Orleans, 11d. Sales, 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Unchanged.

Provisions—Lard firm at 73s.

LONDON, Sept. 7—5 p. m.

Cloverseed at 53s per cwt for American red; Petroleum advanced to 1s; Calcutta linseed declining. Other articles unchanged.

ANTWERP, Sept. 7.

Petroleum declined to [illegible] for standard white.

New York Dry Goods Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.

COTTON GOODS—There is an increased volume of trade and prices are generally firm. The decline in raw cotton has no effect, because goods are still relatively lower than cotton. Brown sheeting, heavy goods, quiet, but fine in good demand; Standard, 16@17c; Medford, [illegible]; Augusta, 15c; Pepperell, R., 14c; Saranac O, 14c. Bleached goods taken more freely in the lower qualities, but at easier prices. Wamsutta, 30c; Masonville, 18c; New Market, 16c; Boott R, 11½c. Prints steady; Cocheco, 14c; Merrimac D, 13½@14c. Other prime madders 12@13½c; Arnolds, 11c. Stripes, Cambrics and Silesia in better demand. Other cotton goods very steady. Delaines have free sale at [illegible].

WOOLLEN GOODS—Brisk and firm, and foreign dress goods selling fairly.

New York Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts for the week, 7,100 head, and since Saturday, 2,950 head; sales slow and prices ¼c lower than Wednesday last. Strictly prime steers selling at 16½@17c; good, 15½@16½c; medium and fair, 14@15½c; inferior and common, 11@13½c, with a few extras at 17½@17¾c.

SHEEP—Receipts for the week, 28,200 head; at market to-day, 9,200 head; selling well and prices firm at [illegible]; lambs, [illegible].

SWINE—Receipts for the week, 15,600 head, and since Saturday, 40,000; dull; sales at [illegible], including good Illinois, 211 lbs average, at 10½c.

Ocean Freights.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, by steam, [illegible] bu corn at 4d.

New York Grocery Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.

COFFEE—Quiet; Rio, 15½@17½c in gold. SUGAR—Firmer and active; fair to good grocery, 11@[illegible].

New York Provision Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED [illegible] Sept. 6 and 7.

Stmr Manitowoc, Milwaukee, 20 brls fish and sundries.

Stmr Orion, Muskegon, 42 m heading, 28 brls flour and sundries.

Stmr Alpena, Milwaukee, 19 brls fish, 10 brls flour.

Stmr Comet, St. Joseph, 1,452 boxes peaches.

Prop St. Joseph, St. Joseph, 4,000 boxes peaches.

Prop Hippocampus, St. Joseph, 10,710 boxes peaches.

Prop Benton, St. Joseph, 6,000 boxes peaches, 150 m shingles.

Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 50 brls flour, 200 boxes peaches, 300 m shingles.

Prop Union, Ontonagon, 365 tons pig iron and sundries.

Prop Dunbar, Duncan City, 190 m lumber, 9 m lath.

Prop Empire, Ogdensburg, sundries.

Prop B. F. Wade, Port Huron, 68 brls fish and sundries.

Prop Idaho, Buffalo, 378 bars railroad iron and sundries.

Prop Merchant, Buffalo, sundries.

Prop Plymouth, Buffalo, 470 bars railroad iron and sundries.

Schr Lewis Wells, Bay City, 200 m lumber.

Schr Montana, Bay City, [illegible] salt.

Schr Arrow, Holland, 55 cds wood.

Schr Magic, Pigeon Creek, 65 cds wood.

Schr [illegible], Muskegon, 90 m lumber.

Schr C. Hibbard, Kewaunee, 112 cds wood.

Schr G. Ellen, White River, 90 m lumber.

Schr M. Stalker, Buffalo, 350 tons coal.

Bark E. Jones, Buffalo, 600 tons coal.

Prop Warrington, Duncan City, 235 m lumber.

Prop Hilton, Hilton's Pier, 145 cds wood.

Prop Trader, Gena, 100 m lumber, 60 m lath, 400 posts.

Prop Williams, Manistee.

Bark Hungarian, Oconto, 216 m lumber, 60 m lath.

Schr Catchpole, Manistee, 125 m lumber.

Schr Maine, Grand Haven, 125 m lumber, 5 m pickets.

Schr Warren, Grand Haven, 60 m lumber.

Schr Hannah Etty, South Haven, 54 m lumber, 10 m lumber.

Schr Jones, Holland, 61 cds wood, 25 cds bark.

Schr Vermont, Saugatuck, 70 m lumber.

Schr Liberty, Saugatuck, 73 m lumber.

Schr Hattie Earl, Saugatuck, 75 cds wood.

Schr Pride, Saugatuck, 45 m lumber, 45 m lumber, 150 m shingles.

Schr J. F. Prince, White Lake, 80 m lumber, 100 m lath.

Schr S. Bates, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.

Schr C. J. Roeder, Muskegon, 127 m lumber.

Schr American, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.

Schr Arctic, Muskegon, 150 m lumber, 35 m lath.

Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, 190 m lumber.

Schr Mount Vernon, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.

Schr Dan. Newhall, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.

Schr E. Scovill, Muskegon, 110 m lumber, 10 m lath.

Schr H. Rand, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.

Schr Minerva, Muskegon, 215 m lumber.

Schr Union, Brown's Pier, 50 cds wood.

Schr Eliza, Davis' Pier, 60 cds wood.

Schr Freedom, Morgan's Pier, 50 cds wood.

Schr Falcon, Turner's Pier, 60 cds wood.

Schr Calcutta, Packard's Pier, 80 m lumber.

Schr Gem, Willert Pier, 55 cds wood.

Schr U. S. Grant, [illegible]

Schr Wm. M. Arbuckle, Wolf River, [illegible] bark.

Schr Active, Wolf River, 75 cds wood.

Schr Hamlet, Sand Bay, 120 cds wood.

Schr J. S. Newhouse, Green Bay, 200 m lumber, 120 m shingles, 19 brls flour.

Schr Mariner, Pier Newton, 56 cds wood.

Schr David Dall, Portage Lake, 109 m lumber.

Schr Pilot, Oconto, 120 m lumber, 25 m lath.

Schr Gertrude, Port Sheldon, 60 m lumber.

Schr G. H. Roberts, Port Sheldon, 70 cds wood.

Schr White Oak, Michigan City.

Schr Salt, Manitowoc, 28 cds wood, 200 m shingles, 20 m lath.

Schr Cuba, Green Bay, 1,000 m shingles, 30 m lumber, 20 m lath.

Schr H. Steele, Kewaunee, 75 cds bark.

Barge Wyoming, Grand Haven, 150 m lumber, 6 m pickets, 10 m lath.

Barge Abegail, Grand Haven, 190 m lumber, 10 m pickets, 30 m lath.

Scow Sea Star, Grand Haven, 35 m wood.

Scow Adda, Pentwater, 125 m lumber.

Scow Hirondelle, White Lake, 90 m lumber.

Scow Banner, South Haven, 61 cds wood.

Scow Chapin, Muskegon, 125 m lumber, 9 m lath.

Scow Nellie Church, Muskegon, 115 m lumber.

Scow Frederick, Plumber's Pier, 40 cds wood.

Scow Flora, Saugatuck, 75 m lumber.

Scow Sassacus, [illegible]

Prop City of New York, Ogdensburgh, [illegible] fish and sundries.

Prop Roanoke, Buffalo, 1,035 tons bar iron.

Bark Menominee, Menominee, 190 m lumber, 30 m lath, 10 m pickets.

Bark A. Richards, Escanaba, 354 tons iron ore.

Brig Hampton, Sturgeon Bay, 4,367 railroad ties, 100 m lumber.

Schr Hattie Wells, Bay City, 200 m lumber.

Schr Jefferson, Ford River, 130 m lumber.

Schr Meridian, Ford River, 120 m lumber, 143 m lath.

Schr Ringgold, Painterville, 60 cds wood.

Schr Queen of the West, Oconto, 150 m lumber, 62 m lath.

Schr Consuelo, Manistee, 125 m lumber.

Schr Mitchell, Manistee, 120 m lumber.

Schr Minnesota, Menominee, 150 m lumber, 30 m pickets.

Schr L. M. Mason, Menominee, 210 m lumber.

Schr Lookout, Menominee, 230 m lumber, 10 m lath.

Schr A. Rust, Menominee, 300 m lumber, 30 m lath.

Schr R. B. King, St. Joseph, 75 m lumber.

Schr Petrel, St. Joseph, 40 m lumber.

Schr Caledonia, South Haven, 65 cords bark.

Schr D. O. Wright, [illegible] m lumber, 40 cords wood.

Schr Guido, South Haven, 60 m lumber.

Schr Foster, Grand Haven, 75 m lumber.

Schr Osborn, Grand Haven, [illegible]

Schr O. R. Johnson, [illegible]

[illegible]

Chicago on p. t. At DETROIT—Charters were now more active and rates are decidedly firmer; $2.00 is freely offered for lumber from Bay City to Buffalo, with no vessels to be had at this price. An advance of 5c on salt from Saginaw River ports to Chicago is being offered and paid. The following are reported: Bark Montgomery, salt, Milwaukee to Chicago, at 35c free on board; schr Fremont, lumber, Mackinaw and Duncan City to Detroit, at $4.50, on rail; schr Eagle Wing, salt, Bay City to Chicago, at 30c; brig Lucy J. Clark, salt, Bay City to Milwaukee, at 29c; schr Winnie Wing, lumber, Crow Island to Milwaukee, at $3.75; brig Starlight, lumber, Bay City to Chicago, $3.50; bark R. C. Winslow, bay, Detroit to Portage Lake, at $4.50, and reload at Marquette with lumber for Buffalo at $3.50. AT MILWAUKEE—Vessels were in good demand, but scarce. No change in rates. To Buffalo—Bark Maitland at 9½c and schr Muskingum at 10c for wheat (chartered on Friday). To Oswego—Bark Nucleus, wheat at 15c. Two vessels were chartered at Grand Haven, on Saturday, for lumber to Chicago at $3.50 per m. This is an advance of 25c on previous quotations.

Gift Enterprise.

GREAT DISTRIBUTION

BY THE

METROPOLITAN GIFT CO.

Cash Gifts to the amount of $250,000.

Every Ticket Draws a Prize.

5 Cash Gifts, each	$10,000		40 Cash Gifts, each	$500
10	"	"	5,000	200 " "	100
20	"	"	1,000	300 " "	50

50 Elegant Rosewood Pianos, each	$300 to $750
75 " Melodeons, each	75 to 150
350 Sewing Machines, each	60 to 175
500 Fine Gold Watches, each	75 to 300
Cash Prizes, Silver Ware, &c., all valued at	$1,000,000.

A chance to draw any of the above prizes for 25 cts. Tickets describing Prizes are sealed in envelopes and well mixed. On receipt of 25 cents a sealed ticket is drawn, without choice, and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of One Dollar. Prizes are immediately sent to any address, by express or return mail.

You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. Any prize exchanged for another of same value. No Blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

REFERENCES—We select the following from many who have lately drawn valuable prizes, and kindly permitted us to publish them: S. T. Wilkins, Buffalo, $5,000; Miss Annie Monroe, Chicago, piano, $650; John D. Moore, Louisville, $1,000; Miss Emma Walworth, Milwaukee, piano, $600; Rev. E. A. Day, New Orleans, $500. We publish no names without permission.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.—"The firm is reliable, and deserve their success."—[Weekly Tribune, Aug. 8.

"We know them to be a fair dealing firm."—[New York Herald, Aug. 28.

"A friend of ours drew a $500 prize, which was promptly received."—[Daily News, Sept. 3.

Send for circular. Liberal inducements to Agents. Satisfaction guaranteed. Every package of sealed envelopes contains one cash gift. Six Tickets for $1; 13 for $2; 35 for $5, 110 for $15. All letters should be addressed to HARPER, WILSON & CO., 173 Broadway, N. Y.

New Publications.

ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN NEWS.

"THE MAIL:"

A paper containing the news, the principal leaders, a well-digested summary, and all interesting matter from The Times.

The newspaper hitherto known as the Evening Mail, having become the property of the proprietors of The Times, is NOW published twice a week, under the title of

"THE MAIL,"

at the price of Threepence per copy as heretofore, or [illegible] a week, post free.

The days of publication will be Tuesday and Friday, and each paper will contain the news and all matters of interest appearing in the three previous numbers of The Times, which will thus be rendered available, in a cheap and convenient form, for persons residing abroad or in the colonies.

Subscribers can obtain "The Mail" through Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the publisher, on pre-payment, at Printing House Square, London.

Brokers.

NATIONAL BOARD OF BROKERS, 15 Wall-st., New York, organized for the purpose of procuring the efficient co-operation of solvent and responsible Agents and Factors in the principal cities of the Union, for the more rapid, economic and successful execution of the following business, to-wit: Collection of Merchants' Paper, Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Real Estate, Negotiation of Loans, Patents, Mortgages, &c.; Purchase or Sale of Goods on Commission, Insertion of Advertisements, and such other business as can be transacted with satisfaction to the public, and profit to the Association. For terms of membership address E. E. TIFFANY & CO., Financial Agents, 15 Wall-st., N. Y.

Malt.

WYETH & VANDERVOORT MALTING CO.,

2 & 4 Michigan-av.

We have now on hand a large stock of prime winter-made BARLEY AND RYE MALT, which we are prepared to offer at lowest market prices. We respectfully [illegible]

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA LINE.

Depot—North Wells-street.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	*8:15 a. m.	*8:30 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*[illegible] p. m.	†1:20 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†11:30 p. m.	*[illegible] a. m.
Dixon Passenger	*4:00 p. m.	11:[illegible] a. m.

FREEPORT LINE.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Freeport Passenger	*9:00 a. m.	*3:10 a. m.
Rockford Passenger	*4:00 p. m.	*3:10 p. m.
Geneva and Elgin, Fox River	[illegible]	*11:10 a. m.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lombard Accommodation	[illegible]	*[illegible] a. m.

WISCONSIN DIVISION.

Depot—Corner of Canal and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul Express	[illegible]	*7:15 p. m.
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Woodstock Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

MILWAUKEE DIVISION.

Depot—Corner of Canal and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*11:45 a. m.
Evanston Accommodation	*10:15 a. m.	1:50 p. m.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Afternoon Express	*1:30 p. m.	4:30 p. m.
Kenosha Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukegan Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evanston Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Accommodation	*11:00 p. m.	[illegible]

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Gen'l Sup't.

B. F. PATRICK, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Day Express and Mail	*9:00 a. m.	*4:20 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	*9:50 a. m.
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot—Corner Van Buren and Sherman streets. Ticket Office—56 South Clark street.

Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Express	5:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

DETROIT LINE.

Day Express, via Adrian	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express, via Adrian	[illegible]	[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.

Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Day Passenger	[illegible]	*[illegible] p. m.
Night Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kankakee Accommodation	4:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park Train	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.

Day Express and Mail	*7:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Galesburg Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO & INDIANA CENTRAL, TO CINCINNATI, AIR LINE.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

[illegible]

Medical.

R. R. R.

A Great Sensation.

A Good Sensation.

Important Truths for Thinking Men and Women.

PAIN CURED IN AN INSTANT.

Let Radway's Ready Relief be used on the first indication of pain or uneasiness. If threatened with disease or sickness, the cure will be made before the family doctor would ordinarily reach the house. Hundreds of families who for twenty-five years have used the Ready Relief, have had no occasion for the services of a doctor.

Every kind of Pain, Ache, Cramp, Spasm, whether from injuries, accidents, poisoning, or from disease, that may exist, in the inside or outside of man, woman or child, is instantly stopped, and the cause (if disease) quickly removed by Radway's Ready Relief.

AS A PAIN REMEDY.

For twenty-five years this wonderful remedy has proved itself the best, quickest, safest, and surest antidote for pain in the world—quicker and safer to administer than chloroform, ether, morphine or opium, or any other anesthetic known to medical science, and curing the patient on an entirely different principle to all such dangerous agents, that are ridiculously called Pain—claiming anesthetic power that chills the blood and destroys the power of feeling, by suspending the circulation of the nervous fluids and paralyzing the nerves of sensation; in such cases the patient suffers increased tortures when the influence of these mischievous agents passes off, and large quantities have to be used, inflicting more danger, and gradually undermining the constitution; whereas a small quantity out of a 50-cent bottle of Ready Relief instantly—as quick as thought, electrifies the nervous fluids with increased life and vigor—allaying, in an instant, the most violent paroxysm of pain—affording immediate ease and comfort to the sufferer.)

There are hundreds of imitations of Radway's Ready Relief, made from cheap alcohol, containing large quantities of fusel oil and other acrid and poisonous constituents (it is these constituents in badly rectified spirits that cause delirium tremens and other frightful effects of drunkenness in domestic liquors) mixed with common Hartshorn, camphor, &c., to resemble Radway's Ready Relief. These imitations are hurtful. Every atom of Radway's Ready Relief is purified, and the spirits used as a vehicle to preserve its medicinal properties, highly rectified and four times distilled.

Twenty drops of the Ready Relief, as an internal beverage, in cases of pain or distress, cramps, spasms, sickness at stomach, heart-burn, cold chills, looseness of the bowels, colic, inflammation, bilious colic, diarrhea, general weakness, lassitude, will instantly remove all disagreeable feelings, and will have a more delightful effect than a tablespoonful of the most choice and pure liquors or wines in the world.

Under the new process recently discovered by Dr. Radway, after 25 years' labor, for extracting the medicinal properties from vegetable substances (in vacuo), the Ready Relief is prepared. It is so highly concentrated and pure that 20 drops to a teaspoonful in a tumbler of water is a sufficient dose, and one 50-cent bottle for all purposes of an external embrocation will go further and answer for more family purposes than FIVE DOLLARS' worth of the most popular advertised remedies, under the misnomers of Pain Paints, Killers, Kings, &c., recommended for same purposes.

If a Stimulant,

Or Tonic is required, 20 drops of Ready Relief is better than a wine-glass of bitters, whiskies or other liquor. It will not intoxicate; it is a diffusive stimulant; its effects are diffused throughout the system, imparting strength and healthful vigor to every depressed organ. No sickness, disease, fevers, colds, influenzas, agues, will attack the system charged with the Ready Relief. In point of economy, it is the cheapest stimulant and tonic as well as the purest in the world.

Radway's Ready Relief (aided sometimes with Radway's Pills), WILL CURE and prevent

Fever and Ague, Typhoid Fever, Bilious Fever, Chills and Fever, Yellow Fever, Break-Bone Fever, Asiatic Cholera,

AND ALL FORMS OF

Diarrhea, Flux, Cramps, Spasms, &c.

Here, then, is a remedy cheap, safe, easy, to take and apply—can be used at all times, under all circumstances—without involving loss of time, or fear of danger from exposure to climate or weather.

The uniting of ingredients so as to secure perfect harmony, and through their Pharmaceutical Relations, an assisting power of their several properties of cure, fulfils one of the most important aims of the chemist. A remedy may contain some, and perhaps all, of the ingredients of the Ready Relief, but if these ingredients are improperly combined, regardless of their pharmaceutical equivalents—the entire combination is worthless, and will fail in securing the desired or anticipated results. Herein lies the secret of success of Radway's Ready Relief, Pills and Sarsaparillian, and the failure of the legion of imitations put up by incompetent men, who think if they put together similar ingredients they produce the same remedy. Radway's Relief is the only remedy of the kind that is prepared on scientific principles. The intelligent observer will at once see from the properties it possesses, its fitness to cure the diseases named.

Every Farmer, settler in ague districts, Planter, Miner, Forester, Raftsman, and all whose avocations place them in districts where they may be exposed to malaria, should supply themselves with Radway's Ready Relief and Pills. With these remedies they can depend upon safety against these terrible diseases—as well as the means of cure for all ordinary ailments or bodily infirmities—of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Strains, Sprains, Swellings, Lumbago, Gout, Weakness or Paralysis, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Bites and Stings of Mosquitoes, Snakes, Dogs, &c. Hoarseness, Diphtheria, Influenza is cured in a few hours.

N. B.—Radway's Relief (new style) is put up in large bottles with India Rubber Stoppers—air-tight—preventing evaporation or loss of strength, and the bottle contains three times the quantity of 25 cent liniments, paints, killers, &c.

How it Cures!—Why it Cures?

The solution of this great medical problem is plain and simple, for in the Ready Relief we have a Counter-irritant; a Disinfectant; a Diffusive Stimulant; an Anti-Acid; a Diaphoretic; an Anti-Spasmodic; a Rubefacient; an Anti-Septic; a Sudorific; an Anodyne; a Nervine; Tonic, and Febrifuge. All of these properties are so harmoniously combined and associated that each performs with singular and marvellous rapidity its independent duty, and each, as a part, assists the other; and when the symptoms of disease indicate their united influence, the Ready Relief instantly supplies this important requisite.

In Fever and Ague.

Its Disinfectant and Anti-Acid properties neutralize the poisonous acid of the malaria of Ague. Its Counter-irritant withdraws inflammation from the congested blood vessels, and restores a healthful circulation of the blood, choked up and stopped by the malaria. Its Diffusive Stimulant properties stimulate the partially paralyzed Liver, Spleen and Nervous Fluids, to their natural action, imparting warmth throughout the system—and with the aid of its Sudorific properties arouses the secretions of the skin to action and promotes perspiration. Its Nervine, Anodyne and Tonic properties brace up the relaxed nerves, calms, soothe and allay the pain, cold, chills or burning fever, giving tone and strength to every organ. Its [illegible] withdraws to the surface [illegible] the vessels of the skin, and assists the excretory ducts and commences to open the pores and free them from retained deposits—this followed by a few doses of Radway's Pills, cleanses the liver, stomach and gastric system from the presence of bile and retained humors. After the cure is made, and the system freed from Ague, a few doses of the Ready Relief and one or two doses of the Pills, once or twice a week, will keep the system proof against Ague and all other Fevers—as all fevers of this class are induced by similar causes, the cure is the same; and if Radway's Ready Relief is used the sickness will soon be over, and the patient saved much suffering and great expense. Let no family be without these remedies. Price of Ready Relief 50 cents per bottle, or $5 per dozen. Price of Pills, 25 cents per box, or $2.50 per dozen.

Sold by Druggists,

OR ADDRESS

DR. RADWAY & CO.,

87 Maiden Lane, New York.

Send for Radway's Almanac for 1868. Send for a copy—free of charge.

Medical Cards.

Private Matters.

In Private Matters go to the best—to Dr. J. H. CLARK, the well-known Specialist, at the old office, Clarendon Block, corner of Clark-st. and Washington-st., who cures all Diseases and Disorders of a Private nature—of both sexes—in the shortest possible time. Female Pills, $1 per box—sent by mail. Send stamp for Circular to the Married; also, for Book on Self-Abuse and Seminal Weakness. Address letters, DR. CLARK, No. [illegible] Clark-st., Lock Box [illegible], Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Townsend.

Office 133 South Clark-st., devotes his entire attention to Chronic and Sexual Diseases, Organic Seminal Weakness, loss of vital power and organic [illegible]; and Syphilis [illegible]. All Female Difficulties [illegible] for the treatment of advice to the married. Consultation free. Post Office Box [illegible].

Dr. Mowatt,

[illegible] South Clark-st., Chicago, [illegible] Graduate of the University of Philadelphia, [illegible] Chronic and Sexual Diseases [illegible] stamp for Theory of Nervous and Sexual Diseases.

What is Dyspepsia?

Dumfries says: "It is a state of the stomach in which its functions are disturbed." Are you dyspeptic? [illegible] MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS, which will eradicate Dyspepsia.

Dr. Raphael

Describes disease without any information from the patient, and cures without any experiments, or the use of mercury. Also saving your health and life from wrong treatment. His [illegible] preventive is innocent, safe and sure. [illegible] Send stamp for his "GUIDE TO HEALTH AND LONG LIFE."

Special Notices.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These three medicines cure PULMONARY TUBERCULOUS, BRONCHIAL and DYSPEPTIC CONSUMPTION.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, the proprietor of these medicines, Pulmonic Syrup, [illegible] York, where he is professionally once a week. Dr. Schenck's medicines are intended to cleanse the stomach and liver, so that good blood is made out of food. Consumption cannot be cured unless a good appetite is created, a good digestion. Good food makes good blood, [illegible] the lungs heal. Dr. Schenck was once in the last stage of consumption, and cured himself by these three medicines. He is now a large, healthy man. He gives advice free, [illegible] with his Respirometer [illegible] each city from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. A full supply of Dr. Schenck's medicines for sale at all times at his rooms; also by Druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful BLACK or BROWN. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New York.

Ocean Steamers.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.

THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Sailing from New York on the

5th and 20th Every Month.

Or the day previous when these dates fall on Sunday.

Passage Lower than by any other Line.

For information address

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, Pier 46, North River, N. Y.

W. H. WEBB, President. CHAS. DANA, Vice President. Office—54 Exchange-place, New York.

For passage apply to F. GUISARD, 111 Broadway, N. Y., or to E. BOWE, 2 Lake-st., Chicago.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, AND CHINA, FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES. FOUR TIMES A MONTH.

On the 1st, 9th, 16th, and 24th.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

Sept. 1, ARIZONA, Capt. Maury, connecting with Constitution, Capt. ——.

Sept. 9, ALASKA, Capt. Gray, connecting with Colorado, Capt. ——.

Fares from Chicago to San Francisco, including 1st class rail to New York, [illegible].

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of the 1st and 24th connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 16th for Central American ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 9th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New Zealand.

Steamer of Sept. 9 connects closely with steamship Great Republic, leaving San Francisco Oct. 1 for Japan and China.

The rates of passage and freight by this line are always as low as by the opposition, and frequently lower. No runners being employed by this Company, it is requested that passengers apply to the agents only. For passage tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New York, F. R. BABY, Agent; or at the General Western Agency, cor. LaSalle and Madison-sts.

JAS. WARRACK, Agent.

Banking.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA

San Francisco.

Capital Five Millions of Dollars,

GOLD!

D. O. MILLS, President.
WM. C. RALSTON, Cashier.

LEES & WALLER, Agents,
NEW YORK.

Will transact a general Banking and Exchange Business at SAN FRANCISCO and NEW YORK. Receive Deposits and make Collections in CALIFORNIA, NEVADA and on the PACIFIC COAST.

MINING STOCKS and all CALIFORNIA SECURITIES purchased and sold on Commission. Money Transferred by Telegraph or by Checks. California Coupons cashed or collected.

Will draw Bills of Exchange on the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, against shipments of Bullion.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
American Bankers,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travellers in all parts of Europe, &c. Also Commercial Credits.

Auction Sales.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.—A large amount of condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale at Public Auction, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1868, at 10 o'clock a. m. The following list comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz: 38 iron guns, various calibres; 3,400 lbs. shot, shell, &c.; 238 field carriages; 301 sets artillery harness; 300 caissons, various models; 3,000 muskets and rifles, various models; 285 revolvers, various models; 40,000 sets of infantry accoutrements; 3,000 McClellan's saddles; 4,000 cavalry bridles; 6,000 watering bridles. Persons wishing complete lists of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance at Washington, D. C.; of Bvt. Col. S. Crispin, U. S. Army, Purchasing Officer, corner of Houston and Greene-sts., New York city; or by direct application to this Arsenal.

T. J. RODMAN,
Lt. Col. Ord., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A., Com'g.
Rock Island Arsenal, Sept. 4, 1868.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE and Ordnance Stores, and other Articles at St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo.

Will be offered for sale, at public auction, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., October 6th, 1868, a large quantity of Condemned Ordnance Stores, and other articles, consisting of—

Iron cannon, artillery carriages and caisson balls, artillery implements and equipments.

Carbines, muskets, rifles, pistols, shot guns, swords and sabres. Infantry and cavalry accoutrements.

Horse equipments, consisting of saddles, bridles, halters, &c. Artillery harness and parts of harness.

Leather, brass, copper and iron scrap.

Cannon, mortar, musket and rifle powder, and miscellaneous articles.

An opportunity will be offered by this sale for towns and associations, or individuals, to purchase guns and carriages which may be used for salute purposes.

A catalogue of the articles to be sold will be furnished upon application at this Arsenal, or at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C.

Terms cash; ten per cent on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered.

Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy ordnance. All other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from date of sale.

Packing boxes to be paid for at a stated price, to be determined by the commanding officer.

The officer making the sale reserves the right to bid in and suspend the sale whenever the bidding does not come up to the limit that may be fixed by proper authority on some of the articles, or whenever the interests of the United States, in his opinion, may be subserved by so doing.

F. D. CALLENDER, Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A.,
Lieut. Col. of Ordnance, Com'g Arsenal.
St. Louis Arsenal, Mo., Aug. 29, 1868.

Machinery.

ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT

OF THE

Novelty Iron Works,

77 & 83 Liberty-st., cor. Broadway,

NEW YORK.

Manufacture Plain and Ornamental Iron Work for Buildings; Complete Fire-Proof Structures, Columns, Lintels, Floors, Roofs, Castings, Shutters, Vaults, &c., &c., of Cast or Wrought Iron. Also, Iron Bridges, Iron Piers, &c., &c.

W. J. DAVISON, }
WM. M. AVERY, } Agents.
J. BRUYELMAN. }

Proposals.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KS., Sept. [illegible]

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until [illegible] o'clock a. m. of Sept. 31st, 1868, for the delivery of 40,000 feet of Pine Lumber, [illegible] Pine Shingles.

To the Depot Quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Delivery to commence on or before October 8th, and to be completed by or before December 15th, 1868.

Proposals will be received for any portion, or the whole.

A full description of the kinds of Lumber, and quantity of each kind required, will be furnished upon application to this office.

The usual conditions, which can be ascertained at this office, will be imposed upon bidders and contractors, and blank forms of proposals will be furnished upon application.

By authority of the Major General commanding the Department.

BENJ. C. CARD,
Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A., Acting Chief Q. M.

Stencils.

$10 a Day Made by Any One

With my PATENT STENCIL TOOLS. I prepay samples free. Beware of infringers. My circulars will explain. Address

A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vermont.

Schools.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For Young Ladies, No. 8 East Twenty-[illegible] New York, will reopen Monday, Sept. [illegible] Circulars may be obtained at the above address. [illegible] refers by permission to Rev. [illegible] Sullivan, Rector of Trinity Church; and Hon. L. B. Otis, both of this city.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL

For Young Ladies, No. 3 West Thirty-[illegible] New York, will reopen on Thursday, Sept. [illegible] For full information, see circular. Address [illegible]

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES,

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
[illegible] Lake-st., Chicago.

Medical.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP

Is the Only Medicine that will Cure

REAL CONSUMPTION.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP

Is the Only Medicine that will Heal

DISEASED LUNGS.

[illegible]

DR. J. H. SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC,

For the Cure of Dyspepsia.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, August 28, 1867.

This remedy is composed of a [illegible] preparation of a common weed growing over the [illegible] and is a certain and infallible remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia.

[illegible]

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS

[illegible]

Dr. J. H. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS

Will Prevent Cholera.

[illegible]

DIRECTIONS FOR USING DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES FOR THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION, IN ALL ITS VARIOUS FORMS, WITH PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS.

DIRECTIONS FOR PULMONIC SYRUP.

[illegible]

DIRECTIONS FOR SEAWEED TONIC.

[illegible]

DIRECTIONS FOR MANDRAKE PILLS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

of the vote by which the hay market was transferred from Market to West Randolph street.

Ald. Rafferty moved that it be laid on the table.

The yeas and nays were called for, ordered, and being taken, resulted—yeas, 19; nays, 8—as follows:

Yeas—Ald. Knickerbocker, Dixon, Wicker, McRoy, Calkins, Raber, Sheridan, Keeley, Hildreth, Comiskey, Rafferty, Woodard, Russell (B. I.) Casselman, Burbe, Schmidt, Schintz, Shackford and Kenoe—19.

Noes—Ald. Donnellan, Hahn, Walsh, Carpenter, Salisbury, Holden, Russell (S. I.) and Buehler—8.

So the motion to lay on the table was carried.

On motion of Ald. McRoy, the Council adjourned, to meet on Monday next, and to take up business where it left off.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

A Large Chair Factory Burned to the Ground—Dwellings Damaged.

Attempt by a Copperhead Procession to Stop the Progress of the Fire Marshal.

A very destructive fire occurred at the corner of Oak and Wesson streets, last evening, the extensive chair factory of Messrs. Schultz & Gofel, situated at the northeast corner, being totally destroyed, and several buildings adjacent suffering considerable damage. The fire is said to have originated in the engine-room of the factory. It had gained almost insurmountable headway before any effort was made to sound an alarm, but finally box No. 146 was struck at a few minutes past 8 o'clock. The steamers had much difficulty in procuring water, there being few plugs located within the immediate vicinity, and a number of hose carts and engines that responded were compelled to remain idle while the conflagration was making headway. The building used by the firm of Messrs. Schultz & Gofel was three stories in height and of wood. The contents provided ready food for the flames, and scarcely fifteen minutes elapsed from the time of the discovery before the entire structure was a mass of ashes. The building was numbered 52 and 54 Oak street, and covered an area of 100 by 40 feet. The loss of the firm, who owned the building, is estimated at $7,000; no insurance.

A one-story frame cottage, No. 56 Oak street, owned and occupied by Gustaph Peterson, was damaged to the extent of about $500; insured for $600 in the Home Mutual.

A two-story frame building, No. 194 Wesson street, owned and occupied by Joseph Djeawor, was partially destroyed, involving a loss of about $500. The insurance on the building, which was secured in the Merchants' of this city, is said to have expired last week. It amounted to $2,000. The first floor was occupied as a grocery, and the upper part as a dwelling.

The cause of the fire is unknown. No person was in the factory at the time, and almost the entire interior was in flames before the alarm was given. The total loss will amount to about $8,500.

AN OUTRAGE.

In connection with the fire, an episode, such as only virulent Copperheads could be guilty of, occurred on Chicago avenue as Chief Fire Marshal Williams was proceeding along that thoroughfare in his wagon. A number of the Fifteenth Ward "White Boys in Blue," as they please to style themselves, were marching east along the avenue, headed by a cracked fife and a dilapidated drum, and as the vehicle containing the Marshal approached them westerly bound, they evinced a warlike spirit and attempted to stop its progress. They well knew the nature of the official's errand, the illumination caused by the fire being high in the heavens in the rear, and the fireman's hat on the head of the Marshal distinctly visible in their front. Notwithstanding this they charged torches at the horse attached to the wagon, and demonstrated by their belligerent actions their determination to bring the Marshal to a halt. The Chief was not to be daunted, however, for, thrusting his hand into his pocket, he threatened to shoot the first man who dared to further interfere. Then, whipping up the horse, he dashed through the broken ranks of the unterrified rowdies, and left them crowned with the ignominy of their miserable ruffianism.

MORTALITY REPORT.

Deaths in Chicago During the Month of August.

The following report of the mortality in Chicago during the month of August, has just been prepared by the Sanitary Superintendent for publication. Owing to the crowded condition of our columns we are compelled to omit a full list of the causes of death.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

The total number of deaths was 942, of which 389 were from cholera infantum, 65 from convulsions, 45 from dysentery, 16 from hydrocephalus, 17 from inanition, 54 from various kinds of fever. There were 20 premature births and 28 still births.

COMPARISON.

Deaths, August 1868	942
Deaths, August 1867	697
Increase	247
Preceding month 1868	897
Increase	45

AGES OF DECEASED.

Under one year	[illegible]
From one to three years	[illegible]
From three to five years	[illegible]
From five to ten years	[illegible]
From ten to twenty years	[illegible]
From twenty to thirty years	[illegible]
From thirty to forty years	[illegible]
From forty to fifty years	[illegible]
From fifty to sixty years	[illegible]
From sixty to seventy years	[illegible]
From seventy to eighty years	[illegible]
From eighty to ninety years	[illegible]
One hundred and three years	[illegible]
Unknown	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

SEX OF DECEASED.

Males	[illegible]
Females	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

CONDITION OF DECEASED.

[illegible]

A BOYISH COMBAT.

Two Lads Engage in a Fistic Contest and One Fatally Injures the Other.

[illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

At No Cost.—What a Doleful Sound [illegible]

Test it free of cost. I. N. Irwin & Co., 139 South Clark street, Chicago.

The undisturbed superiority of the medicinal virtues of Roback's Blood Pills, Stomach Bitters and Blood Purifier over all other remedies [illegible] Sold by all druggists.

Kidnapping.—Last Tuesday, my little boy went to the bakery and did not return. I put the police on his track, but could hear nothing, and last Thursday evening I went to see Miss Tennessee, 355 Wabash avenue, and she at once said that I had come to see about my boy, and described him. She then said he was taken by a black-eyed man [illegible] He is alive, and he will come home by 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon. And at 3 o'clock, precisely, the police brought him home; and he told the same story that Miss Tennessee had told me. I live at 383 West Twelfth street. Joseph Fassold.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for many years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers for their children. [illegible] Be sure and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having the fac-simile of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

The Juniper Tar Soap is the best toilet soap ever made [illegible] Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Help or We Perish.—This is what neglected teeth would say if they could remonstrate with their owners; and mark this, the teeth cannot perish or become black or yellow if the Sozodont is used daily.

"Spalding's Glue" has become a household word.

For moth-patches, tan and freckles, use Dr. Vinet's Dekalinder. Safe, sure and cheap. For sale by all leading druggists. Dealers supplied by H. F. Phillips, 51 State street, Chicago, Western Agent.

Pianos for Rent and Sale.—Inquire of H. M. Higgins, 129 South Clark street. Also, a stock of small instruments, including organs and melodeons, all at cost.

Paper Hangings and Window Shades, all of the latest. Paints, Oils and Glass, at F. E. Rigby's, 88 Randolph street.

MARRIED.

TURNER—CUNNINGHAM—In this city, Sept. 6, at the residence of H. Strahorn, Esq., 1174 Indiana-av., by Rev. C. M. Tyler, Mr. William J. Turner and Miss Emily J. Cunningham.

DIED.

GROGAN—In this city, Sept. 7, Mary Grogan, aged 11 years.

Funeral from residence, 313 West Taylor-st., to-day (Tuesday) at 10:30 a. m.

McAULEY—In this city, Sept. 7, of consumption, William A., only son of John and Margaret McAuley, aged 20 yrs., 2 mo. and 21 days.

Funeral from his late residence, 170 West Monroe-st., Wednesday, at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. HESS & CO. .... Lessees

MR. H. L. BATEMAN'S

World-renowned

FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE.

Mr. Bateman has the honor to announce

A BRIEF SEASON

Of Opera Bouffe by the Original Company, selected and organized by him in Paris who, for more than one year, have performed with a success heretofore unknown in the annals of Opera, to which have been added a number of new and excellent artists, making it a more

Really Complete Opera Troupe

Than any similar organization ever known in the Old World or the New, consisting of a corps of

EXPERIENCED ARTISTS,

Unsurpassed in their respective roles.

First appearance in Chicago of

M'LLE LUCILE TOSTEE,

Who, after becoming the idol of Paris, has performed during the past year in the United States with the greatest success ever achieved by any Prima Donna.

M'LLE LAMBELE,

Pronounced by the entire press of the United States as the most beautiful woman and the most accomplished Chanteuse on the Lyric Stage.

MONS. DECRE,

The celebrated Tenor Leger. The renowned trio,

MESSRS. LEDUC, LAGRIFFOUL and DUCHESNE,

Known as the best Comic Actors of the Age, &c., &c.

A Grand Chorus of 35 Trained Voices,

AND

Full Orchestra of Twenty-two Performers.

Chef D'Orchestre, Mons. Adolphe Birgfeld.

On Monday Evening, Sept. 14,

Will be presented, with all its brilliant scenery and original Parisian Costumes, Offenbach's masterpiece,

LA BELLE HELENE,

As produced in New York, where it was received for One Hundred Consecutive Nights, with a success never surpassed in the history of operatic entertainments.

Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, $1.50; Gallery, 50c.

☞ The sale of seats will commence on Wednesday morning, September 9th, at 9 o'clock.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

The Max Maretzek

COMBINATION COMPANY,

Italian and German

OPERA!

Opening Night, Monday, Sept. 28.

For full particulars, see next Monday's papers.

CROSBY'S MUSIC HALL.

The Rev. Father O'Connor,

Diocese of Cashel, Tipperary,

Will LECTURE at Crosby's Music Hall, next Thursday Night, Sept. 10.

Subject—"Right and Necessity of Ireland's Freedom."

[illegible]

Amusements.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN .... Sole Lessee and Manager.

[illegible]

FOUL PLAY.

To conclude with

A CURE FOR THE FIDGETS.

[illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATER.

Second week of the Great Comedian,

MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,

Who will appear every evening and at Saturday afternoon Matinee, in the 5-act Drama,

RIP VAN WINKLE;

OR, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS.

Rip Van Winkle .... Mr. Joseph Jefferson.

WANTED—40 young ladies for Midsummer Night's Dream.

ARLINGTON HALL,

Corner Clark and Monroe-sts.

[illegible]

Grand Matinee Every Saturday Afternoon.

Doors open at a ¼ past 7. Commence at a ¼ past 8. Box Office now open.

D. B. HODGES, Agent.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO THE CRIB, with full explanations as to the construction of the Tunnel and Crib. Now is a good time to go as the Submarine Divers are at work on the Crib.

The side-wheel steamer

MAYFLOWER

Leaves her dock, north end Clark-st. bridge, at

[illegible]

Moonlight Excursions, with music and dancing, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, leaving at 7½ p. m. Tickets for the round trip, 50 cents.

Auction Sales.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

Shirts, Drawers, Hosiery, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9, at 9½ o'clock, at our new salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

300 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, September 9, at 11 o'clock, at our new salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS,

WOOLLENS, FLANNELS,

Jeans, Linens, Knit Goods, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, Sept. 10, at 9½ o'clock, at our new salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st., near Michigan-av.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Hyde Park Property

AT AUCTION,

ON MONDAY, SEPT. 14,

At 2½ o'clock p. m., at our salesrooms 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.,

72 RESIDENCE LOTS

In Section 27, between Seventy-third and Seventy-fifth-sts., ¾ mile south of the Michigan Southern and Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad, and fronting on State-st., Michigan, Wabash and Indiana-avs. Each of these avenues is 100 feet wide, are now being graded and will be the finest drives out of Chicago.

The lots are large, 100 feet front and 165 feet deep to a 20-foot alley. Title undoubted. Full warrantee deeds. Sale peremptory.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.

EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &C.,

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, September 8th, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell at our salesrooms, 118 and 120 State-st., a large assortment of Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture; a splendid variety of plain and marble-top Chamber Suits and Parlor Suits; also, the entire Furniture, &c., of a family breaking up housekeeping.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.

44 CRATES OF BEST

White Crockery,

IN OPEN LOTS,

AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, Sept. 10, at 9½ o'clock, will be sold at our salesrooms 118 and 120 State-st., a splendid line of best White Granite, consisting of a complete assortment. Goods packed and shipped for country buyers. Samples can be seen the afternoon before the sale. Sale without reserve.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

EXTENSIVE

PAWNBROKER'S SALE,

On Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 9th and 10th, at 9½ a. m. and 7 p. m.,

AT LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE,

Cor. Clark and Madison-sts.

J. B. CHAMBERS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION.

On Tuesday, Sept. 8th, at 9½ a. m., at Daniel Scott & Co.'s, 42 Randolph-st.

Dry Goods, Flannels, Woollens, Hosiery, Shirts and Drawers, Notions, Hoop Skirts, &c.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION.

On Wednesday, Sept. 9th, at 9½ a. m., at Daniel Scott & Co.'s, 42 Randolph-st.

Large Sale of Custom-Made Clothing, Stock of a Merchant Tailor, Furnishing Goods, Broadcloths, Beavers, Fine All-Wool Cassimeres, &c.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION.

On Thursday, Sept. 10th, at 9½ a. m., at Daniel Scott & Co.'s, 42 Randolph-st.

200 Cases Boots and Shoes, new, seasonable Goods.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AT AUCTION,

BY CHILDS BROS., 51 STATE-ST.

Will sell on TUESDAY, Sept. 8, at 9½ o'clock,

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

Belknap Shirts, Woollen Jackets, Woollen Blankets, Woollen and Cotton Hosiery, Hoop Skirts, Suspenders, Nubias, Shawls, Undershirts and Drawers, &c.

AT AUCTION,

BY CHILDS BROS., 51 STATE-ST.

Will sell on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9, at 9½ o'clock,

Clothing, Piece Goods, Yankee Notions, &c.

Machinery.

FOR SALE—Steam engines of all sizes and kinds; the best engines and the best assortment in the West. Call or write for circular and price list. 70 South Canal-st. H. M. AMES.

FOR SALE—Tubular Boiler, 12 feet long, 32-inch shell, 3-inch tubes, mud drum, full front, grate bars—all complete and nearly new. It is too small for our work, and will be sold cheap. ESTEE, GOODWILLIE & CO., foot of Michigan-st., North Pier Planing Mill.

FOR SALE—Three 30 horse portable engines, 6 smaller do., nearly new. Also, new engines and boilers at reduced prices. Wood and iron working machinery, belting, files, supplies, Bradley double cylinder engine, working at Machinery Depot, 36 Lake-st. GREENLEE BROS. & CO.

FOR SALE—We have one 16-foot bed 42-inch swing; one 16-foot 28-inch; one 7-foot 21-inch; one 12-foot 20-inch; two 5½-foot 14-inch, Harris Lathes, five Iron Planers, Drills, Earl Steam Pumps, Belting, &c., will be sold at low figures, by HAWKINS & JAMES, 126 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—A tobacco cutting machine, a grindstone, ninety-two frames, shafting, &c., all in good running order. The buyer can also have room and steam power. Apply at 280 South Canal-st., or at 126 East Twelfth-st.

Personal.

PERSONAL—Will the lady in black walking suit and jockey hat and feather, who recognized the gent on the stairs in the Tremont House, Quincy, Ill., on the morning of Sept. 2, as she was about to take the bus for the Chicago train, send her address, full name, to Peoria, Ill., or Metropolitan Hotel, Chicago. Said gent has something to communicate to her advantage. C. M. HOWARD.

PERSONAL—Mrs. E. Willis: There are several letters in the Post Office for you. DUDLEY.

PERSONAL—Minnie: Call upon, or send your address to H. J. BISHOP.

PERSONAL—R. M.: Please write home, as I am going to-day. They refuse to take Kate. They have forgotten our friendship. Yours, "A A C."

PERSONAL—Will the gentleman who passed two ladies dressed in black, as they went up to C. H. Littlebridge's Gallery, 120 Lake-st., please send his address to MRS. CARRIE A. BLISS, through the Post Office.

Lost, Found, &c.

LOST—During Saturday, from No. 402 West Randolph-st., a tame robin, very apt to light on your head if given an opportunity. The owner is attached to him, and will pay liberally for his return as above.

LOST—A bay mare, with white streak in face, three years old. Lost either Thursday or Friday. Finder will be liberally rewarded on returning her to PETER HERP, 367 Blackhawk-st.

LOST—A young black Newfoundland dog, white stripe on forehead, spotted breast and white tip on tail. Name, Hector. Whoever returns him to 256 West Madison-st., will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—On Saturday morning, an Italian boy who plays the violin, about ten years old. Had on short pants and heavy coat. A reward of $5 will be paid for his return to the Sands Church-st.

TAKEN UP—On August 14, a bay mare, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges, on applying at the [illegible]

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—House No. 305 Fourth-av., and furniture for sale at a bargain. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—Cheap, on Michigan-av., near Twenty-fifth-st., two-story and basement house; water, gas, furnace and laundry; good barn. Inquire at 69 Lake-st.

TO RENT—No. 191 Huron-st., a first-class two-story and brick-basement residence, with 12 rooms, and all modern improvements. Inquire at 69 Huron-st.

TO RENT—The large house No. 315 Michigan-av., to a careful and responsible tenant only. The carpets, nearly new, on the floor, for sale. Inquire at 69 State-st., of C. L. HARMON.

TO RENT—One-story cottage of 7 rooms, No. 174 Carroll-st. Immediate possession given. Apply at 207 West Lake-st. T. CARNEY.

TO RENT—House 546 Michigan-av., all modern improvements. Furniture for sale (all first-class) at a great bargain for cash. Rare chance for parties desiring to go right to housekeeping.

TO RENT—No. 208 Fulton-st., six nice rooms in a new cottage, nicely furnished, with water and closets, within one block and a half of Milwaukee-av. street cars. Apply at No. 121 South Green, corner Adams-st.

TO RENT—In Evanston, a furnished house, complete, with 9 rooms. Large yard. JAMES KERR & SON, 128 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—In Evanston—Two good new houses, of 7 and 8 rooms, well located, within five minutes' walk of the depot, at $25 per month, or I will sell them for a small payment down, balance to be paid in monthly or quarterly payments. Apply to me at Evanston, or at my office, between 3 and 4 o'clock p. m., 19 LaSalle-st., Chicago. C. E. BROWNE.

TO RENT—A house of 9 rooms, for $30, or I will rent 6 and barn for $18 per month. Water in and outside, at 177 Sigel-st., North Side. Inquire at 168 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—209 West Madison-st., dwelling of 6 rooms over store, water and gas, all in good order. Apply at 423 State-st.

TO RENT—A boarding house and furniture for sale, on the South Side. Is full of prompt-paying boarders. For particulars inquire in store 230 State-st.

TO RENT—The upper part of a house on Morgan-st., containing 5 rooms, closets and woodshed; water in the sink up-stairs. Inquire at 300 Carroll-st.

TO RENT—Desirable houses, 8 rooms, hydrant water, on Madison and Warren-sts., near city limits. Very cheap to good tenants. GOODWILLIE & CO., 162 Madison-st.

TO RENT—Cheap to good tenants—Elegant new stores on Randolph-st., excellent locations, gas and water. Also 4 stores on Jefferson-st., cor. DeKoven. GOODWILLIE & CO., 162 Madison-st.

TO RENT—In Evanston—A first-class new house, with ten rooms and all modern improvements, only ten minutes' walk from depot. For information apply to F. LERCH, Station Agent at Evanston.

TO RENT—Nice cottage of six rooms, with water on premises, in a desirable location, to a good tenant. Rent very reasonable. Apply at No. 213 Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—A new, nice tenement of seven rooms, in story-and-a-half cottage, at $22 per month. Also one at $12 per month. Inquire at 139 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—With furniture for sale at a sacrifice, House well furnished, six rooms, in good order, No. 177 Fourth-av. S. H. HALL, 74 Madison-st.

TO RENT—Two-story house on Michigan-av., north of Monroe-st., full of boarders, with whole or part of furniture for sale at a bargain. Address "C S," Tribune office.

TO RENT—House of six rooms in good neighborhood, for $16 per month. 134 East Randolph-st., Room No. 1.

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—Sleeping rooms and offices in new brick block No 11 South Canal-st. Apply to H. E. SEELY, Room 14 M. E. Church Block.

TO RENT—To a gentleman and wife, or a single gentleman, a very pleasant front room, or suite of rooms, on West Washington-st., near Halsted, where there will be no other boarders. Inquire at 122 South Clark-st, Office No 1.

TO RENT—A furnished sleeping room, cheap, to a good tenant. Apply at 71 East Jackson-st. Reference required.

TO RENT—A large front room, with closet and bedroom off, both neatly furnished, in a private family. References exchanged. Terms $25 per month. Apply at 447 State-st.

TO RENT—A large furnished room for the winter, to gentlemen desiring first-class accommodations, at 66 Third-av. References exchanged.

TO RENT—An elegant suite of unfurnished rooms, without board, in one of the finest locations on Michigan-av. Address "E W," Tribune office.

TO RENT—Three furnished rooms for housekeeping, at 73 Huron-st.

TO RENT—An unfurnished room. Apply at No. 2 Washington-st., between 8 and 12 a. m., and 2 and 6 p. m. to-day.

TO RENT—Pleasantly furnished sleeping rooms, suitable for one or two young men, convenient to business. Inquire at 226½ State-st.

TO RENT—Four rooms, suitable for housekeeping. Gas and water. To a respectable young couple with no children. Call at 279 Lake-st., corner Morgan.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms, with gas, closets and stoves, in marble front, 182 State-st. Call at Room 8. References required.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms for gentlemen's sleeping rooms. One large room for housekeeping, at 60 East Adams-st., near State.

TO RENT—Two furnished rooms, suitable for housekeeping, at 118 East Adams-st.

TO RENT—A desirable furnished room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, at 98 South Green-st. Terms reasonable.

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c

TO RENT—The new 4 story and basement store, 20 feet front, and 100 feet deep, to an alley, No. 215 Kinzie-st. Inquire at No. 205 Kinzie-st., corner Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—Dock on the South Branch, suitable for a coal, wood or lumber yard. Possession immediately. Inquire at Fourth National Bank of S. A. BRIGGS.

TO RENT—First floor and one third basement, 58 Michigan-av. Very desirable for any kind of jobbing business. Cheapest rent on the avenue. CLARK, AUSTIN & CO., 79 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—The new brick store, No. 11 South Canal-st. Apply to H. E. SEELY, Room 14 M. E. Church Block.

TO RENT—A large and well arranged packing house, with capacity to handle one thousand hogs daily. For particulars inquire at Room No. 13, Union Buildings.

TO RENT—Store No. 25 South Canal-st. A fine location for business. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—A new store, No. 167 West Madison-st., 20 feet front by 76 feet deep. No better location for the dry goods business to be found on the west side of the river. Rent will be low to a good tenant. Inquire at 163 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—Or for Sale—A new first-class 3-story brick store. For particulars address WM. M. DEVEH, Fairbury, Ill.

TO RENT—A fine large office, or one-half of store No. 190 South Water-st. A tip-top chance for commission, or any light business. No better stand in the city. Inquire at the store.

TO RENT—Second floor, 31 Chicago-av., suitable for boarding house. For particulars inquire of E. EDWARDS, on the premises.

TO RENT—The desirable stores, second and third floors, No. 28 Lake-st. Rent low. Apply to INNESS, CONVERSE & CO., 19 Lake-st.

TO RENT—A splendid suite of offices on the northeast corner of Dearborn and Washington-sts. Rent low. Apply at Room 19 Opera House.

TO RENT—A merchant tailor in a first-class locality will rent one-half of his store to a man that will undertake the trade of first-class gentlemen's furnishing goods. Address "D W," Tribune office.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—By a family of four persons, (no children and no boarders,) a desirable house of 8 or 9 rooms, in good repair and with modern improvements, situated north of Twenty-sixth-st. and east of State. Rent about $700. Address "W H M," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—On the South Side, north of Twenty-second-st., a small cottage, or 5 or 6 pleasant rooms, at moderate rent. Address "G W," 325 Michigan-av.

WANTED—To Rent—A house of 4 to 6 rooms, between Twenty-second-st. and Oakland. State terms and location. Address "L B," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—By a young couple, a small cottage house on North Side, not more than 5 or 10 minutes' walk from State-st. bridge. Rent not to exceed $20 per month. Address C. D. THORNE, Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—A house containing about 8 rooms, in a pleasant location, with gas, bathroom, &c., for small family. Would wait till 1st October. Address "W H O," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—By a gentleman and lady, a furnished room; board for lady only. Address P. G. HICKS, P. O.

WANTED—To Rent—A neat cottage, 5 to 7 rooms, east of Union Park, one or two blocks from Randolph-st. cars. Address "J S F," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—3 furnished rooms, for housekeeping. Rent not to exceed $20 per month. Address "P G T," Tribune office.

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—A good smart single man, in an established auction and commission business in this city, now doing a tip-top paying business. Capital required not less than $2,000. Address "AUCTIONEER," Tribune office.

PARTNER—Wanted—With from $10,000 to $15,000 capital, to join a thorough practical distiller in a distillery in Western Canada. Full particulars will be given on addressing "J. P." Box 129 Toronto Post Office, Canada West.

PARTNER—Wanted—In a No. 1 Manufacturing business, with cash capital of $300. Apply at 161 West Madison-st., or 128 South Clark-st., Room 10.

PARTNER—Wanted—With from one to five thousand dollars, to buy a one-half interest in one of the best produce, fruit, poultry, game and vegetable markets in the city. Address "D," Tribune office.

PARTNER—Wanted—In a light agreeable manufacturing business. No risk. Small capital only required. For particulars call on J. M. MOODY, 132 South Clark-st., Room 7.

PARTNER—Wanted—To go to St. Louis and take charge of a manufacturing business, or take a half interest in the factory in Chicago. Call at Hall's Magic Cement Depot, 74 Madison-st., Chicago. S. H. HALL & CO.

PARTNER—Wanted—Capital, $6,000—In a live paying business in city, one-half in good property. No humbug. Call at BALDWIN & CO.'S Business Exchange, 109 Madison-st., Room 4.

PARTNER—Wanted—With from five to six thousand dollars, to take a half interest in a first-class merchant tailoring and gents' furnishing goods store. An active young man preferred. This is a fine opportunity for an investment. Address, in real name, "S M78," Tribune office.

PARTNER—Wanted—With over one thousand dollars capital, to engage actively in an old-established business situated near the Post Office. None need apply unless they are willing to work. Address "M H," Tribune office.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Cheap—Twenty frame dwelling houses, situated on southeast corner of Adams and Franklin-sts., opposite the Armory, to be removed within one month. Ground for lease to May 1, 1871. Apply to JOHN B. GERARD, at Ogden, Fleetwood & Co.'s office, 181 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—The lease and furniture of five rooms on State-st., between Polk and Harrison. Pleasant location. Terms very reasonable. Address JEROME HART, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A large Newfoundland dog—A good watch dog. Apply at 128 West White-st.

FOR SALE—A tame deer—a nice pet for yard or park. Can be seen at 32 Randolph-st. (basement.) J. F. GRETSCH.

Wanted—Information.

INFORMATION—Wanted—Of James D. Turner, who left Greytown, Nicaragua, in May, 1867, and was in St. Louis, Mo., in June following. When last heard from, in September, 1867, he was at Jerseyville, Ill. Any information in regard to him, whether living or dead, will be a kindness of a great favor and [illegible] Address Mrs. C. V. [illegible]

Real Estate—City.

[illegible]

Real Estate—City.

Unimproved.

FOR SALE—By J. H. Rees & Co., 90 Dearborn-st.

[illegible]

Boarding and Lodging.

11 Eldridge-court—Front suite of rooms, with board, together or separate, suitable for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Terms moderate.

15 VanBuren-st.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen, with board.

20 Willard place, first street west of Ann, near Randolph-st.—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with first-class board. Family private. Location, &c., first-class. Terms reasonable.

38 and 40 West Madison-st., only a few blocks from the Court House or Post Office—Single rooms, with good board, $5 and $6 per week. A very pleasant house.

40 South Franklin-st.—Two nicely furnished front parlors to rent, with board, to four gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. Also four day boarders.

47 Jackson-st., near Wabash-av.—One nice front room, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. Also, first-class accommodations for a few day boarders.

54 West Madison-st.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, at $5.00 a week.

67 West Washington-st.—Very pleasant rooms, with board. No street cars or other offensive noises to disturb you, and on reasonable terms, combined with a pleasant home.

83 East Jackson-st.—Furnished front room, with gas and closet, suitable for gent and wife, or two single gents, with first-class board. Day board $5 per week.

88 Monroe-st.—Rooms, with or without board. Stable and shop to rent in rear. Saloon and fixtures to rent.

96 West Harrison-st.—Furnished rooms for families or single gentlemen. Also a nice room for two young ladies. None but respectable parties need apply. Close to Clinton-st. cars.

113 Wabash-av.—Furnished front room, with board. Day board $5 per week.

122 West Washington-st.—Board, with pleasant suite of front rooms, for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

133 West Monroe-st.—Two suites unfurnished, gas, bath, water. First-class board. Also furnished parlor to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Terms made to suit parties. References given and required.

185 Wabash-av.—Board, with front parlor furnished, for gentleman and wife or single gentleman alone. Day boarders also accommodated.

212 Wabash-av.—Pleasant single and double furnished rooms to rent, with board. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated.

219 West Adams-st.—Extremely pleasant and convenient location. Large and desirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished, for married couples and single gentlemen, with first-class board.

249 Indiana-st., east of Dearborn—Nicely furnished front room and back parlor, with use of bath room. House pleasantly located. References required.

265 West Madison-st.—Two or three boarders can be accommodated with very pleasant rooms in a private family. References required. Call for three days.

268 Wabash-av.—To rent, two front parlors and single rooms. Also, large barn in rear. Few day boarders accommodated.

300 and 302 Wabash-av.—Suites of parlors, family rooms, also single rooms, and first-class day board.

320 Wabash-av.—To rent, with first class board, two large handsome rooms, as a suite or singly.

336 Wabash-av.—Two gentlemen and their wives can obtain pleasant rooms, with board, in a private family.

513 Wabash-av.—To rent, two nicely furnished rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Terms moderate.

754 Michigan-av.—Furnished rooms, with board, for gentleman and lady or single gentlemen. References required.

800 Wabash-av.—Rooms to rent, with good board in a private family. Terms reasonable.

925 Wabash-av.—Desirable suite of unfurnished rooms, one large, and single room furnished, to rent with board. House has modern improvements. Persons wanting permanent place desired. Also, barn to rent.

NATIONAL HOTEL, corner of Washington and Wells-sts. [illegible]

[illegible]

Business Chances.

[illegible]

Horses, Carriages, &c.

[illegible]

Pianos.

[illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

[illegible]

Wanted—Female Help.

[illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Situations Wanted.

[illegible]

Employment Agencies.

[illegible]

Agents Wanted.

[illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

[illegible]

Board Wanted.

[illegible]

General Lew. Wallace in Douglas County, Illinois.

Reports of the Canvass in Iowa and Indiana.

Grand German Republican Mass Meeting at Cooper Institute, New York.

Eloquent Address by General Carl Schurz.

Congressional Nominations.

THE CAMPAIGN IN INDIANA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 8.

Although Senator Morton's health is considerably improved, his physician refuses to his making general canvass of the State. He will, however, make a number of speeches at important points, to redeem some promises already made. He speaks at Centreville to-morrow, at New Castle on Friday, and at Connersville on Wednesday of next week.

[illegible]

COPPERHEAD GATHERING AT MADISON.—AN ATTEMPT TO ANSWER AN UNANSWERABLE SPEECH.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 8.

[illegible]

ELECTION IN NEW MEXICO.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SANTA FE, New Mexico, Sept. 8.

The Legislative election yesterday resulted in a Republican victory in Santa Fe County by one hundred majority. News from the other counties give the Republicans almost two-thirds of the Legislature.

GENERAL LEW WALLACE IN DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ARCOLA, Ill., Sept. 7.

The quiet citizens of Camargo were startled from the usual tenor of their way, on last Saturday night, by the drumming, and fifing, and singing, and hurrahing of about two hundred Tanners and professional "Tanners" from Tuscola. The Camargo boys had given notice that [illegible]

[illegible]

SPEECH OF GENERAL SCHURZ.

[illegible]

ELECTION IN NEW MEXICO.

[illegible]

GENERAL LEW WALLACE IN DOUGLAS COUNTY.

[illegible]

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

[illegible]

TENNESSEE.

[illegible]

KENTUCKY.

[illegible]